REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,286.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
Single Copy................ 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
Third do. .... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.
a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion..................... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines.................Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

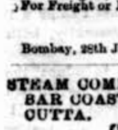
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S S. "JAVA," 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 26th August. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

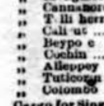
The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, and on SATURDAY, the 21st idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th July 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 2nd September 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY .... Sept.	2	Leaves Negapatam	14
„ Carwar	4	„ Pondicherry	15
„ Mangalore	5	„ Madras	17
„ Cannanore	6	„ Masulipatam	18
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	7	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Beypore	7	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Cochin	8	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Alleppey	8	„ False Point	22
„ Tuticorin	10	Arrives CALCUTTA	24
„ Colombo	11		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

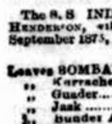
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

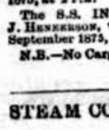
The S. S INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1875, at 4 P.M.

Sept. 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves BUSREH	22
„ Kurrachee	5	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Guader	7	„ Fao	22
„ Jask	9	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Baharein	25
„ Linga	12	„ Linga	29
„ Bushire	14	„ Bunder Abbas...Oct.	1
„ Fao	16	„ Muscat	3
„ Mahomerah	16	„ Kurrachee	8
„ Busreh .... Arrive	17	Arrives BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

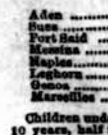
The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 28th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

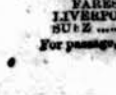
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL. TO SAIL FRIDAY, 10th SEPTEMBER.



THE Fine Full-powered Steamer MACEDONIA, Captain Laird, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th September. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation, and carries a Surgeon, Stewardess and efficient staff of Stewards.

The MACEDONIA may be depended upon to make a quick passage home, and presents a good opportunity for intending passengers.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 300	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	17th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Steward	3742	600	24th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th September 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, (2,589 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 3rd September 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th August, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Friday,
MACEDONIA.	...	...	10th Sept.
			Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	4th Aug.	14th Aug.	6th Oct.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	8th Dec.
MACEDONIA.	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.—AUCTION SALE of 345 Candies Khundwah Wheat at Mandvi Bunder, Duriasthan Gully Godown.

On TUESDAY, the 31st day of August 1875, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of Messrs. Thucker Vussunjee Narran & Co., and on account and risk of the first purchasers Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, the following, viz. :—

345 Candies Khundwah Wheat.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, at their sale room—Grey T. Cloth and Shirtings, and a small stock of Sellery and Monopole (Champagne,) Beer and Whiskey, Sherry, &c., &c.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.—2 very light English Phaeton one by "Nash."

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.



FIREWORKS.

MESSRS. C. T. BROCK & Co., of the Crystal Palace, have MADE SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS for PRODUCING FIREWORK DISPLAYS of unequalled magnificence in different parts of India during the forthcoming visit of His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES. Messrs. Brock and Co. have recently purchased 1,000 mortars from Her Majesty's Government, and being beyond all comparison the largest Firework makers in the World, are able to offer exceptional advantages to the Municipalities, &c., of India in the production of Firework displays on the grandest scale.

NOTICE.—Messrs. BROCK & Co. have no connection with any person in this country bearing the name of Brock; Mr. GEORGE MAYER is their Sole Agent and Manager.

Address letters care of SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

WANTED.—The following APPOINTMENTS in the Engineer's Department, Bhownuggur State, are vacant :—
1 SUPERVISOR, Rs. 150
1 SUB-OVERSEER, Rs. 75 } With allowances when travelling.
1 Ditto „ 60

Applications for the same will be received by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER up to the 5th September proximo. Only those possessing a thorough knowledge of Surveying, Levelling, Plan Drawing, Estimating and Building, need apply.

Bhownuggur, 25th August 1875.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.
(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND NEWS AGENTS,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
General History of Rome ; by C. Merivale ....Rs.	4	12
Friedmann's Bach, or the Fortunes of an Idealist	4	12
Prince Bismarck ; by W. Gorlach	1	4
Earth to Earth ; by Francis S. Haden	0	12
Nautical Almanac for 1876	1	12
Akim Foo, the History of a Failure; by Major W. F. Butler	8	12
Under the Grand Old Hills ; by R. M. Kettle	3	4
A Rose in June ; by Mrs. Oliphant	3	4
Insectivorous Plants ; by C. Darwin	8	12
Tennyson's Queen Mary	3	12
Surgeon's Pocket Book ; by Surgeon Major J. H. Porter	4	12
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, January-June	4	0
Hide and Seek ; by Wilkie Collins	3	12
The Frozen Deed do. do.	3	12
Life and Growth of Language ; by W. D. Whitney	3	4
Letters from China and Japan ; by L. D. S.	3	4
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for July, 1875	2	4
Whitehurst's Diary during the siege of Paris, 2 vols	15	12
What we saw in Australia ; by R. and F. Hill	6	12
Gleanings for the Curious ; by C. C. Bombaugh	6	12
The Inner Life of Syria ; by Mrs. R. Burton. Vols. 2	15	0
Dissertations and Discussions ; by J. S. Mill. Vol. IV	6	12
Preludes ; by A. C. Thompson	4	12
Last Letters from Egypt ; by Lady Duff Gordon	5	12
The Moonstone ; by Wilkie Collins	3	12
The New Magdalen ; by do. do.	3	12
The Better Self ; by H. Friswell	3	12
Patricia Kemball ; by E. L. Linton	3	12
The Outcast ; by K. Reade	3	4
We and Our Neighbours ; by H. Beecher Stowe	3	12
Constance Sherwood ; by Lady Georgiana Fullerton	3	12
Elsie : a Lowland Sketch	3	12
Half a dozen Daughters ; by J. Masterman	2	4
Ninety-three ; by Victor Hugo	3	12
Oriental Zigzag ; by Charles Hamilton	7	8
Harry Heathcote of Gangoil ; by Anthony Trollope	3	12
Statesman's Year Book for 1875	6	12
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1875	3	12
Essie's Cremation of the Dead	5	8
Norchoff's Communistic Societies of the United States	9	8
Coleridge's Face of Carlyon and other stories	8	8
The Physics and Philosophy of the Senses ; by R. S. Wyld	10	0
Ashes to Ashes ; by H. R. Haweis	3	4
Therapeutics, Means for the Relief of Pain ; by Spender	5	8
Englishmen of Science ; by Francis Galton	5	8
Life of the Prince Consort ; by Theodore Martin, Vol. 1	11	4
Lives of the Engineers ; by Samuel Smile. Vol. 5	23	8
Pathological Anatomy of the Nervous Centres ; by Dr. E. L. Fox	8	0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS of the above celebrated Company.

TO-NIGHT.
THE TRIAL OF THE GAEKWAR,
THE SMART BOY,
AND
THE VIRGINIAN MUMMY
For the last time.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle........ Rs. 4 | Gallery .... Rs. 2
Stalls.................. „ 3 | Pit .... „ 1

Family Tickets to admit 3 to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.
Season Tickets may be had by arrangements.
Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-15. Commence at 9 P.M.

NOTICE.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY will perform in Bombay for TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

Their season will terminate WEDNESDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1875, which will be POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

The above will be the only performances that the Company will be able to give, owing to previous arrangements.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES FOR GRAIN TO BOMBAY.

The public are hereby informed that, on and after the 1st SEPTEMBER next, the RATES over this line for GRAIN ONLY when booked to BOMBAY, from Stations of Railways beyond Jabalpur, and from Stations of the Holkar State Railway, and also from stations between Jabalpur and Khandwa, and Nagpur and Badnera, all inclusive, WILL BE REDUCED.

Full particulars can be obtained on application at any of the Stations concerned, or to the undermentioned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th August 1875.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, a five-room BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Colonel White, R. E. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, the residence of the late Hon'ble Narayen Vasudeo. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Breach Candy lately occupied by J. A. Shepherd, Esq., and previously by the late John Campbell, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, the BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of G. J. Hynes, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Commodious BUNGALOW on Breach Candy Hill, known as General Marriott's Bungalow, and lately vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately vacated by James Mackintosh, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, three Upper-storied BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 100, 150 and 200. For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, cheap RESIDENCES at GRANT BUILDINGS. For Rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street, House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, vacated by J. A. Rose, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, vacated by E. L. Hawkins, Esq. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED BY A LADY, teaching in a Native Family, in Music, Singing, Drawing, Fancy Needlework, and the usual branches of an English education. Apply to, "L.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES.

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.
The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
3, Hornby Row.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS
In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMERS, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay
Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:
Introduction.
Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
Resolution of the Government of India.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS are hereby invited for making certain ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the BUILDINGS of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation) at Colaba.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Secretaries, the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Tenders will be received up to SATURDAY, the 4th September 1875.

CHARLES E. BENN,
SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators Colaba Press Company, Limited.

Bombay, 24th August 1875.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of an IRON BRIDGE (with approaches) over the Tanna Creek.

Copies of Specification, Conditions and Bill of Quantities can be obtained, and Plans, &c., seen at the Office of F. B. MACLARAN, Esq., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna.

Date for submission of Tenders has been extended to 31st August, after which date none will be received. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Tanna, 3rd July 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SLIPS ON BHORE GHAUT.—NOTICE is hereby given that after TO-DAY Trains will RESUME RUNNING THROUGH on the BHORE GHAUT, and all Traffic will again be booked through.

But, for the present, and until further notice, the PASSENGER TRAIN which leaves Bombay at 6-50 A.M., and is due at Poona at 3-0 P.M., and the Train from Poona at 9-0 A.M., due in Bombay at 5-0 P.M. WILL NOT be RUN between KHANDALA and KARJAT in accordance with the Advertisement dated 13th instant.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1875.

GENERAL AVERAGE per CHALDEA (S. S.)—NOTICE.—The STATEMENT of GENERAL AVERAGE in respect of the Steamer, having now been adjusted, the surplus of the amount deposited on account of General Average will be REFUNDED to CONSIGNEES on PRESENTATION of the BILLS of LADING and RECEIPTS originally granted.

The Statement can be inspected at our Office.

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This Part will contain the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1873 and 1874. It will be followed, early in 1876, by Part II., which will contain the Acts of 1875, an Index to the Volume, and a Table for the correction of preceding Volumes similar to the Table prefixed to Vol. IV.

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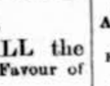
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No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	115
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Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.
10th July, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.
4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,

Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

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Superior Bookwork ink, 3s. and 4s. per lb.
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Lithographic Inks in every shade of colour and variety of price.
Parsons, Fletcher & Co. supply the cheaper descriptions of Newspaper Ink, but they recommend for warm climates the better class of Printing Inks, which in all cases are really the most economical.
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FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—FURTHER CONSIGNMENTS of this WINE have just reached us, and may be obtained in Quarts and Pints. Apply to our GODOWN-KEEPER, Elphinstone Circle

W. NICOL & Co.

30th July, 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

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From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.
Chateau de Frande ....Rs. 14 per doz.
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Chateau Leoville .... „ 22 „
Chateau Lafitte................................... „ 26 „

BEER.
IND COOPE & Co's. .... Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts.
Do. do. .... 3-0 „ pints.

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.
Laubenheimer.............................Rs. 16 per dozen qts.
Steinwein .... „ 22 „ „
Liebfraumilch .... „ 22 „ „

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine articles with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 27TH AUGUST 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, and Mid-Orleans is quoted 1/16d. higher, but the most favourable feature in the report consists in the business done, the sales having reached the comparatively large total of 18,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were Surats. Although prices move but slowly as yet, the fact of the demand assuming its present proportions speaks well for the position, as the enormous Stocks on the spot have been the chief adverse influence for some time back, and a prospect of these being reduced will do more to place the trade on a sound basis than anything else.

This morning's market again opened firm, probable sales 15,000 bales, actual imports 6,000 bales.

Yesterday's message from New York quotes Mid.-Uplands on the spot ⅛ and futures 1/16 cent per lb. higher. The day's receipts at the ports were 400 bales against 1,000 for the corresponding date last year.

Coffee is again higher. Mid.-Plantation Ceylon and Good Ordinary native being 6d. per cwt. up, while Mysore is 6d. lower. Cocoanut Oil and seeds are unchanged. The weekly quotations for metals show an advance of £2 per ton in Tile Copper and £1 in Braziers. Yellow Metal sheathing is ¼d. per and Spelter Silesian Spelter 5s. per ton lower; Rupee Paper is quoted ¼ lower in Fours and Fours and a half, and ⅛ in Fives and a half.

The Bank of England return for the week is again favourable, although the alterations are less important than they were last week. The Reserve of Notes has increased by £250,000 and Bullion by £62,500 while discounts are less by £187 500 The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has increased from 54¼ to 55¼ per cent., indicating position of exceptional strength, but there is little probability of the Bank rate being altered now from the already low minimum of 2 per cent. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight bills is still 2¼ per cent., but on short paper probably 1¾ to 1⅞ per cent. is about the current figure.

Consols this morning are still quoted at 94¼; French Rentes at 104¼.

This week's Southampton steamer is reported as bringing £197,00 in Silver for Bombay and £36,000 for Calcutta, and taken in conjunction with the fact of Bar Silver having declined ⅛d. per oz. in London, the position indicates the probability of a reaction in STERLING EXCHANGE. That the price of Silver should give way in the face of the continued active demand for this market is a most important feature, and although to-day the decline is scarcely perceptible, there can be no doubt as to the tendency. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand ......1s. 9d 13-16. per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 10 d. 3/16
Credits 3 months sight ...1s. 10 d.3-16
Documents, 3 months' sight ...1s. 10¼d.

On Calcutta there is no alteration, demand drafts being still at par and 60 days sight 11/16 discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steadier, a considerable business having been done in Fours at Rs. 101¾ and in Fours and a half at Rs. 102¾. Fives and a half are still at Rs. 108¼.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has also been slightly steadier, but there has been nothing much doing and rates are but little altered.

COTTON is firm and possibly Rs. 1 per candy higher nominally, but there are no buyers for export.

FREIGHTS are firm although there has not been much doing. For steamers £2-6-3 is now asked, but we have not heard of the rate being paid. The Accrington is closing up at £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show considerable firmness, but the demand is still slack and prices therefore do not move, but with anything like an active enquiry, we should probably see a decided improvement as stocks both here and on the way are very light.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92½
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,410 xd
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	705
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank o' India	115
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,725
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,500
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,095
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	160
900	1,000	750		Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,110
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	910
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	930
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,065
..	..	500		Khandeish Spinning	850
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
..	..	500		Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,080
1,05.	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,115
4,000	625	all	50ps*	Oriental	645
900	1,250	250		Prince of Wales Spinning	630
1100	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	960
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,130
7,500	15	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	625
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,300
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee	725
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,750
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
158	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)	540
1,000	350	all	260 ps	Indian Press Co.	300
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
280	250	all	...	Cocorada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	375
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3,125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	425
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	50	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	580
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	985

* Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	248 xd
...	£20	103'14'6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65' 7'3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21'13 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION

			Date L'dation.		
...	95	119¼	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,8.5
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	650
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
800	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	95
4,000	50	all	4 p	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	385
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	27

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 21st August 1875.

Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	57,241	12	0
Merchandise	1,30,314	0	0
Electric Telegraph	642	0	0
Municipal Trains	610	0	0
Total Rs.	1,88,807	12	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278½ miles ... Total Rs.	1,87,795	8	10
Increase Rs.	1,012	3	2

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 21st August 1875:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	94,99,521	9	11
Other Deposits	68,37,173	9	8
Cash Credits	3,75,076	11	8
Post Bills	8,884	11	6
Reserve Fund	4,50,000	0	0
Special Reserve Fund			
Rs.	2,27,95,656	10	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes at H. Office	97,25,179	7	3
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	25,64,720	9	8
Govt. Securities	33,25,752	2	0
Loans	14,47,608	6	5
Account of Credits	5,34,224	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	27,43,358	13	9
Dead Stock	2,23 843	2	6
Bills of Exchange	8,02,226	1	2
Due by other Banks	8,28,944	0	0
Rs.	2,27,95,656	10	9

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE FATHE SHAH ALLUM, 819 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Alleppy, with an original cargo of 17,000 cantars of salt from Jeddah.

THE BARQUE VICTORINE, 310 tons, Captain C. M. Lemestre, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Jaurdain, and six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Surgeon Walkers, Mr. Young, Asst Apoty. Fonseca and servant, two Sergts. of 56th Regt., three invalid seamen of H. M.'s Daphne, and five deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	India (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, Aug 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Tivoli	Greig	Rangoon.
	Glasgow	Moo e	Rangoon.
	Pekin	Woolcott	Southampton.
	Fathe Shah Allum	Nacoda	Calcutta and Alleppy.

The barque Victorine, Lemestre, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Zante, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.
23 Camperdown ......Paton..........Glasgow, May 26.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon s, 8 casks empty Sodawater bottles, Rogers and Co; 6 casks paints Tyabally Chandabhoy and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Menzaleh s, 1 case medicine, D S Kemp and Co.
Macedonia s, 10,000 fire bricks, Ebram Peerkan.
Clara s. 14 casks glass phials, Suruffally Heptoola.
Barrowdale s, 1 case cutlery and 2 casks blacking, Hassum Currim.
Theran s, 1 case hams, 2 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.
Thibet s, 1,880 casks spelter, Gungaram Hurukchund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 15 cases cognac, L Sibille and Co.
Assiria s, 5 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co; 50 cares brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Accrington, 68 bales cotton, Cooverjee Ludha; 50 bales cotton, Savuckram Rajbux; 93 bales cotton, Venechund Goitadas. Macedonia s, 2,400 cwts wheat, Stearn, Hobart and Co; 25 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria; 251 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 59 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bhugwanjee Chutoorbhooz; 31,862 bundles rattans, Jacob Sawoo and Co; 156 cwt galls, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 64 bales wool, Cursondass Nensey.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s, 4 bags E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 24 bundles E teeth, Runchorlall Geerdhurlall.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s, 1 case peacock feathers, Vinay and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Louisa, 18,466 packages linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s, 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 32 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahomed; 31 bales twist, and 39 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 25 bales twist, and 113 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT—28TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

369-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein v Peter Ewart and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Part heard.
651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abajee Babunjee—Panker v Hurmabai alias Rahelbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

619-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Runchordass Girdhurlall v The P O Steam Navigation Co—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard.
595-74—Mr Fletcher—Casee widow v Heerabai widow—Lynch and Tobin.
597-74—Mr Fletcher—Joseebai widow v Mungesh Ragoonath—Jefferson and Payne.
208-75—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Bhicoo Narayen v Saloobai, wife of Ba Gunputjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eswantrao Gopalrow v Tribhoovun Laldas—Shinrow.—Part heard.
477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Tooleeydas Morarjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
193-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Crawford Antrobus v Allaruckia Sewjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
643-74—Khunderow Morojee—Jeenabia widow v Khoja Rahimtolla Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
190-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bai Soorig widow and another v Runchordas Hurjevan—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

644-74—L Fletcher—Jumnadas Bhugwandas v Tullaychund Heerachund—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard
235-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Hurgopall Premsookdas and another—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
609-74—Chalk and Turner—Emmabai widow and another v Ally Mahomed and others—Mr Kertiker, and Crawford and Boevey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 25.

Ballard, Colonel, Bombay R E, on leave, from England.

AUGUST 26.

Nuttall, Colonel, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Poona
Lyons, Major, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 27.

Waters, Surgeon, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, from Bushire.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 26.

Nuttall, Colonel, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, to Baroda.
Sandwith, Captain, Bombay 15th Regt N I, on leave, to Malligaum.

AUGUST 27.

Walker, Colonel, Bombay 1st Granadier, on furlough, to England.
Anderson, Captain, Madras R H A, on duty, to Bangalore.
Martin, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on duty, to Gwalior.
Jones, Lieut, Madras 89th Regt, on sick leave, to England.
Rimington, Major, Bombay 2nd Granadier N I, to join, to Aden.
Blurton, Major, Bombay 2nd Queen's, on Med Cert, to England.
Prill, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Queen's, to join, to Aden.
Mackan, Lieut Col, Madras 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, August 24).

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr G A Ballard, Actg Third Member of the Board of Revenue, privilege leave for one month, from the 14th proximo, or date of quitting Madras, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

The Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr George Duncan Irvine, to act as Collr and Mag of South Arcot, during the absence of Mr J H Garstin on leave, or until further orders, with retrospective effect from the 2nd July last.

Maj C J Stuart, Asst Director, 1st grade, to act as a Depy Director of Revenue Settlement, during the absence of Mr Rundall on other duty, or until further orders. This cancels Maj Stuart's appointment as notified in the Gazette of the 3rd inst

Mr G P Clerk, Asst Director, 2nd grade, to be Asst Director of Revenue Settlement, 1st grade, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the North Arcot Party.

Mr G Mackenzie having returned to duty as Asst to the Collr and Mag of Coimbatore on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in the *Gazette* of the 22nd June last is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W D B Ketchen, Actg Supdt of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, privilege leave for one month, from the 2nd proximo, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

Capt Charles James Toller Whitlock, Actg Supdt of Police, Cuddapah, to be Asst Supdt of Police, Tinnevelly, vice Capt C H Troman, deceased; but to continue to act as Supdt of Police, Cuddapah, during the employment of Capt H W Blair on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt Charles Edward Lorraine Eastall, Actg Supdt of Police, Jeypore, to be Asst Supdt of Police, Malabar, *pro tem*, during the employment of Lt J E Porteous on other duty or until further orders, but to continue to act in Jeypore.

Mr F Brandt, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge, Chingleput, delivered over charge of the Court to the Sheristadar on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

M G A Parker, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, assumed charge of the Court on the forenoon of the 10th inst.

Capt W H Hallett, Actg Mag of Police for the Town of Madras, assumed charge of the Egmore Police Court on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

Mr J E E A Boyd, Actg Supdt of Police, Trichinopoly, assumed charge of the office from Capt Blair on the afternoon of the 15th June last.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt F H Tyrrell, Govt Agent at Chepauk and Hindustani Translator to Govt, privilege leave for one month, from the 1st proximo, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surg Samuel Bradshaw Hunt, to be Surg, 4th Dist, Madras.

Apothecary W Hamilton, Actg Chemical Examiner, assumed charge of the office from Surg W Macrae on the afternoon of the 20th inst.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Henry Fortey, M A, Inspr of Schools, 2nd grade, to act as Inspr of Schools, 1st grade, during the absence of Mr J T Fowler on leave, or until further orders.

Mr Thomas Marden, B A, Inspr of Schools, 2nd grade, to act as Inspr of Schools, 2nd grade, during the employment of Mr H Fortey as 1st grade Inspector or until further orders.

Mr John Bradshaw, M A, Professor of History in the Presidency College, to act as Inspr of Schools, 3rd grade, during the employment of Mr T Marden as 2nd grade Inspr, or until further orders.

The above appointments will have effect from the 18th ultimo, the date on which Mr J T Fowler availed himself of his leave.

Mr C M Barrow, B A, to act as Inspr of Schools, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr H Fortey on leave or until further orders, and to have charge of the 2nd Division.

Mr W R Kershaw, Inspr of Schools, 1st Division, having returned to duty on the 14th inst, the unexpired portion of the leave granted him in the *Gazette* of the 7th July 1874 is hereby cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev D W Kidd, B A, to be Chaplain of Vizagapatam with charge of Vizianagram.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sections 5, Act IV of 1871, the Govr in C uncil hereby appoi ts the Genl Depy Collr, North Arcot Dist, to be a Member of the Local Fund Board of the Vellore Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Smith, Dist Engr, Nellore, to continue to officiate as Septdg Engr, vice Col Foord, R E, proceeded on furlough to Europe.

Maj H R Mead, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, P W Dept, having reported his return from furlough, will be considered as on duty from the 17th Aug 1875.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Vety Surg George Western is promoted to the rank of 1st-class Vety Surg, in succession to 1st-class Vety Surg Pritchard, retired from the 3rd July 1875.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Surg-Maj E E Lloyd, Zillah Surg and Supt of Jail, Nellore, on furlough on private affairs, for sixteen months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, an to embark from Madras.

Col A Stewart, R A, Inspr-Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, is granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from the 23rd Aug 1875, or date of departure, Col R Cadell, C B, R A, Depy Inspr-Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, performing the duties of the appointment on the responsibility of the former officer.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj W S Bailey, of the S C, on furlough on private affairs for one year, one month, and two days, under the Regulations of 1868 and to embark from Madras.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Capts John William Hindle and Charles Francis Moore, having completed twenty years service, to be Majors, from the 20th Aug 1875.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lt-Col G R F Bardin, S C, 2nd class Asst Comsy Genl, to act as 1st class Asst Comsy Genl; Maj H P Hawkes, S C 1st class Depy Asst Comsy Genl. to act as 2nd class Asst Comsy Genl; Maj G J D Heath, S C, 2nd, class Depy Asst Comsy Genl, to act as 1st class Depy Asst Comsy Genl; Maj J D W Sewell. S C, 1st class Sub Asst Comsy Genl, to act as 2nd class Depy Asst C msy Genl; and Maj C McElroy, S C, Actg 2nd class Sub Asst Comsy Genl, to act as 1st class Sub Asst Comsy Genl; during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col J Loudon, C msy Genl, or until further orders.

Capt A C Kennedy, S C, Actg 2nd class Sub Asst Comsy Genl, to act as 1st class Sub Asst Comsy Genl, during the absence of Maj J C Gunning, 1st class Sub Asst Comsy Genl, on furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug 27	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Sept 1	11 A.M.	12 A.M
Australian	„ 3	3 P.M.	No after. packet,
China	„ 6	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	Sept.3	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	Sep.24	3-30 P.M.	4-30 PM

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOLLAND—August 26th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. Bolland, Customs' Preventive Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

EBDEN—BARTLETT—August 17th, at Nasirabad, Rajpootana, by the Revd. C. Kirk, Captain F. T. Ebden, 23rd Regt. Bo. N. L. I., to Laura Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late Thomas Bartlett, Esq., C. E.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOUGLAS—August 23rd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Alfred Douglas, Gun-powder Factory, of a daughter.
MURRAY—August 23rd, at Monghyr, the wife of Major-General Murray, of a son.
MOSS—August 24th, at Church Road, Luz, the wife of Louis S. Moss, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1875.

SOME misconception appears to prevail regarding the motive and proposed scope of the Commission about to be appointed to report upon the state of indebtedness of cultivators in the Deccan. It is generally but, we believe, erroneously assumed that this Commission is to do a portion of the work originally assigned to Mr. Richey, and that its appointment is a concession made to the Brahminical Association of political agitators known as the Poona Sarvajanik Subha. This Association asked the Government of Bombay some time ago, in a long and well-written memorial, to submit the investigation of the ryots' grievances to an independent Commission; and their presumption in making such a demand was rebuked by Mr. Under-Secretary Lee Warner in a curt letter modelled on the style of the famous despatch—"His Excellency Count Bismarck declines to "hold any communication with the gentlemen "of the pavement." Mr. Richey had already been ordered to look into the matter; and the Government, Mr. Lee-Warner intimated, would be quite satisfied with his version of the events that have recently disturbed the Deccan and their causes. Naturally, therefore, the rumour that the Government of India, to whose fostering patronage the development of the Poona Association is mainly due, had interfered to suggest a reference to a Commission of which one member should be a Civilian from Bengal or the N. W. Provinces, has been accepted as an indication of the Viceroy's disapproval of what Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government had done. But, unless we are misinformed, it is not intended that the Commission shall meddle in any way with the work—which indeed Mr. Richey is understood to have completed—of reporting upon the riots in the districts round Poona and Ahmednugger. The principal, if not the only, duty of the Commission will be to ascertain in what ways and to what extent the Civil Courts established by the British Government have helped to make the bondage of the ryot to the usurer more hopeless even than it used to be in the time of the Peishwas. The Government of India has heard many complaints from different parts of the country of the ruinous consequences to the landed gentry and peasantry of legal processes which enforce the claims of creditors with a harshness previously unknown; and we cannot therefore wonder at the anxiety of the Viceroy in Council to ascertain how far the law has been in league with the money-lender in the Deccan, so that some measure of legislative reform may be prepared for the whole of India which will remove from English rule the reproach of having become "The Raj of the Vakeel."

It is not because we undervalue the importance of an inquiry limited to this special purpose that we regret the opportunity has been missed of laying before the Commission the general question of the condition of the ryots in Western India. It would be satisfactory, we should think, to everybody to know what causes have really brought about the state of misery to which it is now agreed on all hands the ryots have been reduced. Broadly speaking, there are three parties holding as many different theories on this subject. The gentlemen of the Sarvajanik Subha assert that it is the pressure of the revised assessments which has driven the cultivator to penury and desperation. The unhappy wretch, they say, dares not rebel against his real oppressor; and he therefore turns upon his old enemy, the money-lender. Even, however, in his fury, he is mindful of the distinction between the Brahmin and other human beings; for, strange to say, he treats with respect the Brahmin who has lent him money, while mutilating the Marwaree stranger who has come into the village with a little ready money, and by lending it out at interest, has quickly made himself the real owner of all the village lands. These educated Brahmins of Poona are clearly of opinion that, if only the English and the Marwarees were driven out of the country, the Brahmins and the ryots would be able to live very happily together. What may be the ryot's opinion is perhaps another matter. Again, the old school of revenue officers in Bombay, who, through Mr. B. H. Ellis, have secured the support of the Government of India, maintain that it is ridiculous to speak of the land tax as being at all burdensome to the ryot. It is a mere featherweight; and the cultivator is probably nowhere in the world so free from oppression by the State. But he is improvident and wanting in energy; and so he falls a helpless victim into the hands of that harpy, the money-lender. Midway between the agitators of Poona and the champions of the revised assessments come the moderate party, who believe that the distress which drove the ryots to commit acts of disorder may be attributed in some degree to the land revenue policy which was pursued by the Government of Bombay up to last October, as well as to the exactions of the usurers. We trust that we may still count the members of the local Government amongst the members of this third party. The Resolution of October, limiting the increase of the assessment, was a confession of wrong-doing on the part of the Government, and an acknowledgment that the ryots had substantial grievances to be redressed, and that it was dangerous for the State to refuse them that redress. That Resolution still stands on record to justify the discontent of the agricultural population around Poona; and, though one of its clauses has been cancelled by the Government of India, we cannot suppose that a policy so formally announced will be altogether abandoned. We expressed our fears, however, at the time the Resolution was issued, that influential advocates of heavy assessments would by degrees reduce it to so much waste paper; and we would warn the Government against being persuaded to stultify itself by whitewashing the Survey Department and trying to show that the assessments are everywhere of the most trivial character. The Government of Bombay has no chance of carrying out a policy of its own in these days, unless it fights its battles with energy and stands by its colours to the last; and it seems as if Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues were inclined to run away at the first attack of the enemy. If they had been whole-hearted in their expressed desire to effect a change in the policy of assessing the land, would they not have challenged a free and open inquiry into the real state of the Deccan, if not also of other districts of Western India, instead of consenting to the nomination of a Commission which will be powerless to deal with such a question?

FOR several years past the relations between the Chinese and Foreigners have been greatly strained, and it would now appear from the special telegram sent to us by our London Correspondent that they have at last reached the breaking point. Although since October 1860, when under threat of the Allies opening fire on Pekin, the Chinese granted the demands of the Foreigners and signed a convention, peace between the English and Chinese has been nominally sustained, yet frequent occurrences have taken place to prove that the Chinese, at all events the official classes, hate us as heartily as ever. Lately Chinese outrages upon Foreigners have been more numerous than usual, and though the British representatives at Pekin have generally obtained more or less satisfactory explanations of the outrages, the Foreign inhabitants of China have not been reassured. Again and again the China English papers have recorded significant examples of the hatred borne towards Foreigners by the officials. In a letter from Tientsin published by the *North China Herald* on the 17th July, we find reports of several outrages which had just taken place. At a temple forty miles from Pekin four students of the British Legation, and a students of the German Legation, had been assaulted. About the same time Dr. and Mrs. Bushell, of the British Legation, were stoned in the streets of Pekin. Mr. Lensey, the Chinese Secretary of the Russian Legation, had been knocked off his pony by a brickbat in one of the principal streets. The Rev. Mr. Barrodale and his wife were pelted with mud by villagers at a place about twenty miles distant from Tientsin. In the Tartar city of Pekin a placard was being exhibited on the walls, abusing Foreigners. This placard set forth that "inasmuch as Foreigners "are vicious and deceitful, and follow not "the laws of Heaven, nor keep in harmony "the passions of man kind, they therefore *ought to* "*be destroyed.*" The placard further set forth, for the benefit of the more ignorant part of the population apparently, that Foreigners "dwelt "in China abusively; injured children and "scooped out their eyes; and married promis"cuously"—three offences which, according to the author of the placard, made the Foreigners worthy of utter destruction. Mr. Wade, Her Majesty's Minister, had, while the Yunan outrage was being discussed, thought it advisable to send away his family to some place of safety, and as this example was followed by a number of other British officials in Pekin, the populace argued that a war between the Foreigners and themselves was imminent. All this shows that the idea of an outbreak between England and China has been becoming more and more familiar to the minds of the Chinese for some time, and it now seems extremely probable that the murder of Mr. Margary was but one of those numerous outrages which the officials have been instigating in order to have a plausible pretext for a quarrel with the British Government.

According to the last news brought from China Mr. Wade had gone to Pekin to offer an ultimatum to the Emperor regarding the Yunan outrage. The Chinese authorities had evidently been "humbugging" the British authorities when they promised to send promptly a Commissioner to inquire into the circumstances under which Mr. Margary had been murdered, for they coolly announced afterwards that perhaps they would despatch Li-Han Chang, the Commissioner named by the Chinese Government, to Yunan in "two or three months." Such conduct could be only answered by an energetic ultimatum, which the Chinese, if they were bent upon having war, as their recent conduct seems to show they have been, could refuse to listen to, or should comply with at once if they did not mean war but had only been playing a game of irritation and bragging. It would now appear that the Chinese have really been meaning war; their insulting Mr. Wade at such a crisis as the presentation of the ultimatum can bear no other interpretation. Mr. Wade's demand for the assistance of troops betokens the existence of a serious state of matters, and a day or two may bring us formal news of the outbreak of hostilities with China. We hope that the coming war will settle China and Burma at the same time. If China has been contemplating an outbreak against the Foreigners, and has had an "understanding" on the subject with Burma—which she appears to have had, for but a short time ago the King of Burma practically declared himself a vassal of the Emperor of China—we can well imagine why the Burmese Ruler refused to comply with the Government of India's informal request to permit troops to pass through his territory towards Yunan. But now the necessities both of war and policy will probably compel the British Government to despatch a force into Yunan to avenge the murder of Mr. Margary, and as there is no shorter way to Yunan than through Upper Burma, His Majesty of the Golden Foot will *nolens volens* have to consent to English troops passing through his dominions. Should Burma object by force, then so much the worse for Burma. The Barbarians, as the Chinese love to call the Europeans, are quite fit to give a good account of China and Burma put together.

MR. W. M. COGHLAN, Judge, Tanna, has sent us a cheque for Rs. 35 for the Proposed Society for the Protection of the Lives of Sailors in Bombay—annual donation, Rs. 25; monthly subscription, Rs. 10. We shall be glad to hear further expressions of opinion upon the subject of the proposed Society. The subject, in the light of recent events, is clearly one that ought to be thoroughly ventilated, and the public should at once state whether they think it advisable that the private society towards which Mr. Coghlan has sent his subscription should be called into existence, or whether an appeal should not be made to Government to legislate in the matter. Our own opinion, as we have already said, is that legislation would be preferable to the exertions of a private society, which would undoubtedly encounter difficulties that would not be thrown in the way of Government servants, or at all events only to a limited extent. Regarding the case of the Stuart Hahnemann, we are aware that in some quarters a doubt is felt whether Captain Van Norden was really in any way to blame for the catastrophe which has overwhelmed him and his vessel. The feeling was well expressed by Mr. Thomas Lidbetter in the letter which he sent to a contemporary yesterday. After criticising the construction of the Stuart Hahnemann and expressing his opinion that "with the enormous spread of canvas which the Stuart Hahnemann had (square sails, and stay sails, and her yards braced well up) and the ship going clean full, to an ever increasing squall, the pressure and weight above the centre of gravity must have been immense to have capsized her," Mr. Lidbetter goes on to refer to our remarks about the recklessness of the captain, and says, somewhat dramatically, "I utterly deny the recklessness and throw the imputation on a brave man's reputation back with scorn." We all know Mr. Lidbetter to be at heart a friend of poor sailors, notwithstanding his recent outburst of scorn against a mere landsman who ventured to think that the Vixen was overloaded; and we honour him for his defence of an unfortunate man whom he thinks we have injured; but may we not ask him, in the interest of the crowd of wretched people who were drowned like rats in the Stuart Hahnemann, to consider whether it is not possible that "the pressure and weight "above the centre of gravity," which he admits proved fatal to the Stuart Hahnemann, may have been due to recklessness? The question is, whose recklessness? Too much pressure and weight above the centre of gravity must have been somebody's fault, and if it should turn out to be the fault of anybody else than the gentleman who was in charge of the Stuart Hahnemann, and therefore responsible for her loading in Bombay, we shall willingly accept Mr. Lidbetter's denial, scorn and all. A correspondent of our own, in yesterday's issue—a correspondent, too, who seems to have as much knowledge about the Stuart Hahnemann as Mr. Lidbetter—expressed the opinion that Captain Van Norden must have shown some recklessness in loading his ship; and so far as we have the means of judging at present, it appears to us that if the unfortunate captain was not guilty of absolute recklessness, he was not, at all events, successful in seeing that "too much pressure and weight "above the centre of gravity" were not allowed on board the Stuart Hahnemann. We may here mention that it is with pleasure we learn that since the publication of our article a few days ago, carpenters have been engaged repairing the St. Bernard, and surveyors have been busy overhauling her.

THE Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Bombay, for the year 1874-75 has been just issued. The grant for the year amounted to 89 lacs, of which 70 have been expended, showing, to use the slang of the department, a "lapse" of 19 lacs. The money expended covers the entire Presidency, and has contributed towards the construction of works from Imperial funds, from Provincial, and from Local funds. In Bombay itself we notice that on permanent defences nothing has been done; the recommendations made by Colonel Sir W. F. D. Jervois in 1871 are still waiting for the decision of Government. Some progress has been made in the Colaba barracks, which were commenced in July last, and which will consist of six altogether, and are called "semi permanent barracks." The barracks will accommodate 216 privates and 12 non-commissioned officers, and it is intended that they should be occupied by the Royal Artillery. Besides these barracks 14 bungalows at Colaba have been altered to adapt them as quarters for the non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artilley. Amongst the civil buildings in course of construction is the modern gothic structure, which is gradually rising on the Esplanade and which is intended to be quarters for the signallers of the new Telegraph offices across the road. It will afford accommodation for 52 inmates, with a dining hall on the ground floor 50 feet by 24, a library 16 feet by 24, a dormitory 33 feet by 24, for 8 persons. The building will consist of three floors. Close to this building is the Fort Christian School, more generally known as Miss Prescott's School. This building will have two upper floors and on each floor there will be two principal rooms—one 43 feet by 25 feet and another 25 feet by 15 feet. The style of architecture is Italian Gothic, and the cost will be Rs. 76,000. At the other end of the Esplanade the Elphinstone High School is rising, and the School of Arts nearly opposite the Crawford Markets. This building, which is so much wanted, is to be in Gothic style and is from the design of Mr. G. T. Molecey, F. R. I., B. A., who has also designed the other buildings we have just noticed. The School of Arts is to be 273 feet in length, with a breadth of 100 feet, and height from ground level to general level of ridge, 58 feet. It will have two floors; on the first the general schoolroom, lecture room, museum, library and the decorative department with its private studies, and on the ground floor will be the antique room, pottery, and wood carving departments. The estimate of this building is Rs. 2,03,579. These are the newer buildings that are being constructed. We need not now notice some others that are gradually being built, except the new High and Small Causes Courts building, to cost 14 lacs, of which nearly 8 have been already spent It is hardly possible to notice the great number of tanks, canals, roads, bridges and such like works that are constantly being made during each year by the P. W. Department. In the expenditure on such works as these we are putting out land marks of our presence in India, some of which will last almost as long as the Sun and Moon endureth, to employ Eastern phraseology. The Kurrachee Harbour Works are, however, of special interest, and the more so that they have been quite successful. The great Manora Breakwater which was last season (1873) completed, withstood the effects of the south west monsoon very satisfactorily. Some of the concrete blocks have been washed out and it is mentioned as a "curious fact that one of the blocks which was on the top tier last year now rests in the place of the last block of the 2nd (next lower) tier, so that the top and next lower blocks, east side, must have been first washed out, and the end top block of the west side must then have been washed exactly into the vacant place. The beacon has been replaced by one without stays as less likely to offer obstruction to the seas. It is formed by 3 railway metals bolted flange to flange, with a central round bar forming the upper 6 feet. The south-west monsoon was not heavier than the average, but on the 28th of July (1874) the port was visited by a violent storm having the characteristics of a cyclone, and much above the average of monsoon gales; during this the above-mentioned injury occurred. After the monsoon it was observed that some of the blocks on the sea or west side of the Break water had been slightly displaced at a place between 256 and 356 feet, measured from the shore end. Those of the blocks which had been shifted most—22 in number—were lifted by the Titan, and the top of the next course having been dressed level, the blocks were re-set in cement. The last block, being in place of that first removed and which has, of course, to be destroyed, was found *in situ*. In order to avoid, if possible, any displacement during the season, the blocks are chained together at all places where it is thought such is at all likely to occur. This expedient, it is thought, will probably prove effective, and, if so, will obviate the inconvenient loss of a block. The end blocks are also chained to those of the next rows. 250 tons of rubble (large boulders principally) were deposited on the base on the harbour (east) side. This rubble was stone removed by the divers from the entrance channel, and was placed here as being the most convenient means of advantageously disposing of it. The settlement of the Breakwater during the year amounted to less than 2 inches in the older portions of the work, and to form 3 inches, increasing to 6 inches at the outer end, in last season's (1872-73) work. The whole settlement has been uniform for the last 100 yards of the extremity of the work, and has amounted to about 3 feet at the end. Little denudation of the base has occurred."

PROPOSALS TO CONSTRUCT PAPER MILLS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

"IT would be of great use," wrote Steele, "if we had an exact history of the successes of every great shop within the city walls, such accounts would quicken industry in the pursuit of such acquisitions." It would, we think, be of as great use too if we were all placed in possession of the causes of failure of laudable schemes promoted for the good of man, such accounts would equally quicken industry, and secure greater accuracy in the pursuit of like schemes, and so sooner or later, end in the desired success. Recently in reviewing the prospects of Rhea grass cultivation, and the vexed question of the treatment of the machinery invented for reducing that fibre to a condition fit for commerce, we had occasion to regret the want of that activity in developing the productions of the country, which, in lands newer to us, had gone so much farther ahead. Since writing we have been favoured with a perusal of the correspondence connected with a scheme for establishing large paper mills near Egutpoora on the Thull Ghat, which originated with Mr. John Gordon, now Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, who, in writing to the Collector of Nassick on the 13th December 1872, said:—"This highly useful and profitable industry has hitherto been almost totally neglected in Western India, chiefly on account of the difficulties in obtaining in the Concan a sufficient supply of pure water, and of the heavy cost of fuel, and of the wages of skilled engineers, &c., necessary to work mills driven by steam. In order to ascertain if these difficulties could not be overcome, the projectors consulted several eminent engineers, who advised that many natural advantages for the prosecution of undertakings of this description presented themselves in the Ghat districts where doubtless suitable sites would be found in one of which by erecting a dam, sufficient fall and supply of water could be obtained for driving power and factory purposes. Accordingly an extensive search among the Ghat districts was instituted, and after a careful survey the site of the Walwihir valley situated within easy distance of Egutpoora was selected." The concessions asked for were—first, permission to erect the dam; and second, the land in perpetuity for the reservoir and mills at a nominal charge, the area being 526 acres. The prospectus goes into a number of details of which the following are the most important. The company proposed fitting up 12 Raj engines, to work which night and day, a consumption annually of one hundred and thirty-two millions of gallons of water would have to be provided for to cleanse the pulp, or 2,813 millions of gallons for motive power and factory purposes together. At first, however, it was proposed only to work the engines for twelve hours a day, and the outlay for this purpose was estimated as follows:—

Erecting rubble masonry dam 75 ft. high	Rs. 1,23,250
Compensation for property	„ 10,000
Cost of mill buildings	„ 50,000
Cost of machinery, Turbine, Raj and paper engines, &c.	„ 1,50,000
Total	Rs 3,33,000

The average outturn in a day of twelve hours is estimated at 4,000 lbs. of paper, or in a year 1,248,000 lbs. which, at 4 annas per lb, would represent a value of Rs. 3,12,000. No estimate is given of the working expenses, but an inference is pointed to in the following facts:—100 reams of double post made by a manufacturer in England and sold there at 5 pence per lb., realized £85-8-5½. The cost of making this lot was £55-4-11, showing a profit thereon of 54 per cent., while in Bombay, where the industry has, with imperfect machinery, been hitherto almost exclusively confined to the coarse paper used for native books of account, the results of working show a profit of upwards of 100 per cent. "These facts," the projectors modestly add, "are adduced not with the view of encouraging the certain expectation of equally high profits, but solely to show that the shares of the company will prove a remunerative investment." Attached to the prospectus is a report by Mr. Rienzi Walton, A. I. C. E., F. R. G. S., &c. &c, dated the 10th October 1871, giving professional details of the dam, and contrasting the cost of 100 H. P. of steam with the same power of water, which he shows to be about 4 to 1. He concludes a longish report as follows:—"In this country water power as far as natives are concerned is quite unknown, but fortunately the rules which regulate it are constant, and therefore do not alter whether applied here or elsewhere. This being so, it is hardly necessary for me to add that this scheme, if adopted, although it may claim the title of being pioneer of such schemes here, can lay no claim whatever to originality. In England, on the Continent of Europe, and in America, water power such as I have proposed is so extensively used, and with such unvaried success, that all idea of experiment vanishes before the long list of successful results which can be brought to bear against scepticism. To the practical mind no doubts can arise when two points are gained—viz. a certain quantity of water, and a certain fixed height of fall. It is mere repetition for me to add that both these points we have, without the slightest possibility of doubt in the scheme I propose—viz. 'The Walwihir Valley Reservoir' There are yet one or two other points which I consider I am entitled to allude to as great points in favour of this scheme. They are the favourable climate, and the cheap rate at which the employés could live. In this country these must be great advantages, for let any work be commenced, and let the locality of that work once obtain a bad name, either as destructive to health, or as being expensive to live in, not only will employés refuse to go there, but those who may be so persuaded will only do so on a vastly increased rate of wage. Walwihir affords a most healthy climate, being situated at a level of 2,500 (1,900 is nearer the mark) feet above the Concan, and the rate at which inhabitants live as compared with those in the Concan as 1 to 3—*i. e.* Rs. 1 at Walwihir will go as far in the way of food as Rs. 3 in the Concan—a great consideration for employés."

It will be seen from what follows that it behoves promoters, projectors and others to be careful in their facts when their schemes undergo the scrutiny of half a dozen officers of Government.

Mr. Erskine, the Collector, on the 16th December 1872 sends these papers to Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C S. and Mr. Proctor Sims, C E., for report. They visit the place together, and while the former officer opposes the scheme from a revenue officer's point of view, on the ground that two villages would be submerged and no amount of money would compensate the villagers for the damages they would thereby sustain, and points out that the rainfall has been overstated, being 100 and not 120 inches as given in the prospectus. The latter thinks that *a well considered scheme* should have the warmest support, but questions the estimate, notes an important omission, that no borings were taken for the foundations of the proposed dam, and is of opinion that the compensation for injury to property will be considerably more than the simple purchase of the land submerged because in an inclosure like the Walwihir such a great alteration in its physical feature as the proposed lake would make would render it unhealthy or uninhabitable, in which case the whole valley would have to be purchased up; but in any case the mills company would have in its own interests to reserve a broad margin of land beyond the highest flood level contour. He combats too the idea of cheapness of living and says that factory and other labourers require nearly the same wages in every part of the Presidency, that agriculturists may live cheaper, but the difference in the cost of mill workmen would be very trifling between any two places in Western India. On receiving these reports Mr. Erskine reviews the scheme in every bearing excepting the commercial one, supports it, and resolves the question into the following points which he submits for the decision of Government through the Revenue Commissioner:—"'I. Should Government sanction the formation of a Paper Mill, and Land Irrigation Company,' the latter addition having been made on the representation of Mr. Gordon that the utilization of the water used in driving the Turbine for irrigational purposes was quite intended, but omitted in the prospectus so as to make the scheme as simple as possible. II. Should Government grant powers to enable the company to acquire the land for reservoirs, &c. III. If so, what modifications in the proposed scheme should be insisted upon; and IV. what terms under Act X. of 1870 should be made with the company."

The irrigational aspect of the scheme required a reference to that department, and Mr. F. D. Campbell, C.E., Executive Engineer for Kandeish, was specially deputed to report on it, which he does on the 14th May 1873. Briefly his report may be summarized. That the contour line on the promoters' survey was incorrect, in one or two cases the correct points being at least 300 feet within that shown. In a small tank as this one the effect on the area becomes material. He at first thought it advisable to re-survey the tank site, but for reasons given below did not consider it necessary. The area of the tank as given on the plan is 507 acres, should be 408, which makes the serious reduction of 20 per cent. in addition to the reduction necessary on account of the incorrectness of the survey. The shape of the gorge to be closed by the proposed dam as given in the small scale survey is generally correct, and the material in the bed of the stream is rock, but of a soft description, and it appeared to vary in quality in different parts; the material, however, on the sides of the gorge was anything but satisfactory; had three pits excavated, two of which on the site of the waste weir were sunk six feet in depth, and the stuff was nothing more than ordinary red mooram, such as is met within the ghats. Rock is seldom to be found under this mooram except at great depth. The ridge in which it is proposed to cut the waste weir is very thin, not more than fifty feet wide, and less near the end of the dam, with slope of about 1½ to 1 on the outer side down towards the stream. Not a favourable position for a waste weir even were the material of rock of the best quality; as, however, it is nothing but ordinary mooram considers it impossible to place it there. Examined the ridge on both sides found no place suitable for a weir as it rises to too great a height. The only alternative if the rock in the bed were very sound to allow the water to fall over the dam itself. As, however, it is not sound, and the annual floods will be fully 5,000 feet per second, is of opinion that the idea cannot be entertained, considers the project is not a favourable one, indeed scarcely feasible. As an irrigation work the project is also not favourable. Cost would probably be two lacs for the tank alone, and the quantity of water stored about 275,000,000, which would supply about 10 feet per second for eight months, as the water would have to run a considerable distance before being made use of. The area irrigated cannot be taken at more than 150 acres per foot discharged at the tank which gives a total of 1,500 acres and the revenue would be about Rs. 7,500, from which, making deductions for repairs and establishment, the return would be less than 3 per cent. of the cost. The return would be still less when the cost of distributing works is taken into consideration.

Colonel Merriman, R E., is the next to minute. He considers the objection to the site of the waste weir a most serious one, might be avoided by passing floods by means of large under-sluices through the dam with the assistance of an auxillary waste weir, but the expense would probably be great. Mr. Campbell's figures condemn the scheme as an irrigational one. He notes, however, that Mr. Gordon is in treaty with Government for a lease of the power at Karakwasla, near Poona, but is not aware whether this is in supersession of the scheme for a mill near Egutpoora or not. Government finally close the question by a Resolution dated the 9th August of last year, to the effect that they are not disposed to make the concession required, nor to put the Land Acquisition Act in force.

Such was the short run this scheme had, and we record the failure and its causes in the hope that it may quicken accuracy in the future preparation of such schemes. We have not heard of the result of the offer for the use of the power now going to waste over the Karakwasla dam alluded to by Colonel Merriman, but there can be little doubt that most excellent sites can be found in various parts of Western India for catchment reservoirs for the storage of water required in the manufacture of paper. The Calcutta paper mills, we are sorry to find, do not stand high in the share market, being quoted at fifteen per cent. discount; but this probably is largely due to the heavy expenses attending the delivery of the water, which, after being pumped from the river into settling reservoirs, has again to be raised into the mill cistern. The immense value of the imports of paper and stationery into India points at once to the great advantages to be obtained by a development of this industry, and we trust we shall soon hear of some stimulus being given to this enterprise.

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THERSITES ON THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Thersites, I see, comforts himself with the belief that his railing has stopped the subscription to the Prince of Wales Reception Fund. But he has not really done five rupees' worth of mischief to the Fund. Money has been coming in but slowly for the last fortnight, and it seems likely now that not more than Rs. 40,000 altogether will be subscribed. But this is a large sum, and compares favourably with the subscription raised by the wealthier community of Calcutta. Thersites says, indeed, that much more money might have been obtained, if proper advantage had been taken of the "enthusiasm" shown at the public meeting in the Town Hall here, and he ascribes the subsequent coolness of the public to the appointment of an obnoxious Secretary and a cliqueish Executive Committee. The Secretary referred to must evidently be Mr. Rughoonath Narayen, for the appointment of all the other Secretaries had been made known before the meeting, and had, by the testimony of Thersites himself, stimulated instead of cooling the public enthusiasm. But poor Mr. Rughoonath does not deserve this reproach, though he did make a foolish speech in the Town Hall. The Executive Committee, too, is surely big enough now to satisfy every ambition; yet, as it has grown larger, the subscriptions have grown smaller. And the explanation of this anomaly is not far to seek. If Thersites knew anybody, he would have heard long ago that the native members of the Corporation voted for a Municipal grant because they found that "in the present circumstances of Bombay" it was useless to expect liberal subscriptions from the natives. As for the Europeans, they have but lately subscribed Rs. 40,000 for a special Fund in honour of the Prince's visit, and a month ago it was doubtful if much more money could by any means be got out of them. The highest estimate then formed of what would be collected among both natives and Europeans was Rs. 50,000. Then, again, since the publication of the official programme and the generous offer of Mr. Cummoo Sulliman, a member of the Committee, to take charge of the illumination of a great part of the native town, it has become apparent that an immense sum of money will not be wanted by the Reception Committee. Thersites seems to think that the Committee ought to have got enough money to pay for the illumination of all private houses. But this part of the work will of course be left, as usual, to private citizens, who will no doubt try in November to do better even than they did when the Duke of Edinburgh came to Bombay.

SUBSCRIBER.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with pleasure Mr. Lidbetter's letter in to-day's *Times of India*; but one question has occurred to me in connection with his bold extenuation of the captain of the Stuart Hahnemann. He seems to come to the conclusion that the Stuart Hahnemann had too much weight and pressure above her centre of gravity. Now, should every captain not know his own vessel so well as to know her exact centre of gravity? I have heard it said that some captains know, to within a few hundred pounds, how much cargo their vessels can carry without interfering with her centre of gravity; but I am ignorant whether it is generally understood that all captains should know their vessels thoroughly, and especially the centre of gravity of their vessels, and as it seems to me extremely important that they should, I ask for information on the subject.—I am, &c.

AN IGNORANT LANDSMAN.

Mazagon, August 27.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have a suggestion to make that I think will commend itself to all classes of the community, both European and native.

I would propose that steps be taken to induce the Prince of Wales to allow the Serapis to be thrown open to public inspection during the absence of H.R.H on shore. I don't think it will be a difficult matter to do this as H. R. Highness' good nature is well known.

This is preliminary. Now for the practical part. I would suggest a charge of say, one or two rupees per head, setting aside one day for native ladies, and I would dispose of the receipts, after paying working expenses, by giving half to the European Hospital Endowment Fund, quarter to the Prince's Reception Fund to be expended in adding to the festivities of the treat that it is intended to give to the sailors of the Squadron, and quarter to native charitable institutions in such proportions as should be agreed upon by a committee composed of the leading members of the various divisions of natives.

A. M.

THE OVER-LOADING AND UNDER-COALING OF SHIPS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every impartial person must agree with your correspondent to-day regarding the Stuart Hahnemann, excepting of course Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co, and the brave Thomas Lidbetter, who comes to the rescue of poor Captain Van Norden. It is acknowledged on all sides that the ship was too deeply laden, and that this was the subject of general remark before she left the harbour. Who, then, has been guilty of a dereliction of duty? There is no use mincing matters; somebody neglected his duty, in allowing the ship to be not only too deeply laden, but under-ballasted. Who it is, or who they are, it is not my duty to name, nor indeed is it necessary, for it is patent to all. Cases are on record, in which the surveyors to the insurance offices have interfered and compelled vessels on the very eve of starting to discharge and take in ballast; the s. s. Hector, for instance, not with the view of preventing danger to life (nothing so merciful), but to the precious cargo. Why was not the same course pursued with the Stuart Hahnemann? Echo answers why? There is a great laxity in these matters, so much so that it is the bounden duty of Government to interfere.

There is another matter, which calls for Government interference. Steamers are allowed to leave without being questioned as to the quantity of coal on board. Here is the case of the Rosario, 46 days from Tuticorin to Aden, having run short of coal and obliged to burn part of the cargo and spars. Last year the Woodburn was 45 days from Bombay to Suez, for the same reason. The Coromandel is missing probably from the same cause. The Palestine had only just sufficient coal to take her into Aden, though 14 days. The Vixen (Major Walsh's) was 19 days going to Aden—it is well she got there at all.

This is a subject of the greatest importance, and has not yet been noticed by you. I commend it to the notice of the gallant Major Walsh who, I am glad to observe, is above snubbing or being snubbed by audacious old Salts.

August 27. Q IN THE CORNER.

THE BATTLE OF THE POETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will Mr. Slater be good enough to quote lines from the 'best poetical works' in which *reign* and *exclaim* rhyme? I merely ask for information. Even if this is possible you cannot say "a people's voice *exclaim*." And I suppose Mr. S. would not say that *exclaims* (which would be grammatical) rhymes with *reign*. So he is in a DILEMMA.

II.

SIR,—I don't want to lay down the law to you as to the poetry you may choose to admit into your columns, and no doubt the visit of the Prince may well cause loyal subjects like Mr. Rogers and Mr. Slater to break forth into singing; but upon my soul, with cholera about, you ought to exercise some discretion in the choice of poetical contributions. Mr. Slater must be the original author of the "song that made the king's stomach ache." This is what I call the real thing—

Shout, Vindhya's smiling mountains!
Nerbudda's rugged vales!!
Pour sic kin forth in fountains!!!
To pilao the Prince of Wales!!!!

The effect of that, now, I call grand.

A. B.

III.

AN APPEAL TO MRS. SLATER FROM THE HILLS THAT BOMBAY IS HEIR TO.

Why is Sathpoora's range left out
When Vindhya's hills are told to shout?
Sure every mountain worthy name
To join the shout will proudly claim.

Hark! from the Guzerati plain,
Lone Powanghur's melodious strain;
Toongar and Tuckmuch add their cry
To steep Bhow Mulling's symphony;
While from the Ghauts of Thull and Bhore
Breaks forth a long and gladsome roar.

Purbul and Matheran unite,
With Sagurghur's imposing height,
To swell the note that loudly thrills,
From Mahableshwur's woody hills.
Nor is the Deccan mute, for there
Singhur will shout to Poorundhur.

And thus along the Western strand,
The welcome travels overland,
To where Madras takes up the noise,
With Nilgiris and Shevaroys.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-4 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CHOLERA AMONG THE EUROPEAN GARRISON AT DELHI.

ALLAHABAD, 27TH AUGUST.

Cholera has appeared among the European Garrison at Delhi in the Fort. Five seizures and four deaths have taken place.

The troops are going into Camp.

THE FLOODS IN THE PUNJAB.

Great damage has been done by the late floods in the Kupurthala territory.

In the Punjab several villages have disappeared and a great number of cattle have been drowned.

A large bear, apparently washed down from the hills, was found on the banks of the river passing through the Kupurthala State.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, 27TH AUGUST.

It is reported that the Khokand troops have surrounded Khojend.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Yakub Khan has been capturing Chinese towns one after the other without resistance. It is also stated that the Chinese expeditionary force sent against Kashgar three years ago has been obliged to build quarters, sow grain, and await the harvest before continuing their march.

The *Times* of to day publishes a tranquilising article concerning the Russian expedition to Merv, which it states is probably already occupied.

THE REPORTED INSULT TO MR. WADE.

LONDON, 27TH AUGUST.

Nothing is officially known here confirming the news that Mr. Wade has been insulted at Pekin. Mr. Wade has only informed the Home Government that he is dissatisfied with the conduct of the Chinese Government, and has suggested the expediency of having troops ready to send to China should they be required.

THE HERZEGOVINA INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27TH AUGUST.

Mahmoud Pacha has been appointed to succeed Essad Pacha as Grand Vizier of Turkey.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Herzegovina, state that the Turkish troops have made but small progress against the insurgents.

Austria has assembled an Army Corps in Dalmatia.

ST. PETERSBURG, 26TH AUGUST.

An Envoy from Kashgar has arrived in Russia.

LONDON, 26TH AUGUST AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 4⅝d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	....	92½
4½ do.	do.	93¾
5½ do.	do.	99
Exchange on India	....	1s. 9⅜d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	....	94⅞
5 do French Rentes, 1872	....	104⅞
Bar Silver	....	56⅞

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..£15,687,500 Inc. £250,000.
Bills Discounted ..£17,750,000 Dec. £187,500.
Bullion ....£29,312,500 Dec. £ 62,500.
Arrival—Europa.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 27TH AUGUST, 8-25 A.M.

Steamer Bokhara, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 27TH AUGUST 11-50 A.M.

Mail steamer Geelong, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 27th August, 5 15 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 10 cents.

CARWAR, 28th August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind S 3. Ther. 80. Bar. 29·98. Fall of rain 1 inch 85 cents.

MANGALORE, 27th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind W. Ther. max. 80, min. 73. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·74. Fall of rain 31 cents.

TUTICORIN, 27th August, 12 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind S. W. Ther. 88. Bar. 29·78.

VINGORLA, 27th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 84. Fall of rain 49 cents.

THE total loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India from the 1st April to the end of August this year has amounted to Rs. 72,16,780, which is Rs. 6,41,476 above the estimated loss.

WE hear from Poona that Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee and the Hon. Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee have subscribed Rs. 500 apiece, and Mr. Pedder Rs. 100, to the Prince of Wales Reception Fund (Bombay).

A MAN of the 65th Regiment, stationed at Lucknow, named Price, committed suicide on Thursday last. As far as can be ascertained at present the deed was committed without much premeditation but the cause is not stated.

THE session has just terminated at the Thomason College, Roorkee. The prizes and certificates will be distributed on the 28th instant. Messrs. Tooss and Greer are, according to the Allahabad paper, the most distinguished students of the Civil Engineer Class who have qualified for appointments as Assistant Engineers.

THE Madras Tramway which has, we believe, been disused for some time past is about to be opened again to the public. A manager from England has arrived and already the cars are running short distances. It is somewhat curious that tramways have not succeeded in India except in Bombay, where their success is very marked. At Calcutta the tramway was abandoned long ago.

CHOLERA in a virulent form has again made its appearance in the town of Negapatam, in the Madras Presidency. The disease had abated some days ago to such an extent as to warrant the hope that the town would soon be quite free from it, but a new outbreak has occurred despite all precautions. A correspondent states that there is a cholera shed, but the attendance is small, as sufferers seem afraid of giving early intimation of having been attacked.

INSTEAD of two lacs of rupees having been asked for and granted the Mysore Government for the purpose of adequately receiving the Prince of Wales, the *Bangalore Spectator*, with whom this statement originated, now contradicts what he has before said, and tells the world that half a lac will probably meet all the expenditure required. These rumours from the hills or elevated localities such as Bangalore are so high flown very often that they should be received with caution, they generally appear much bigger than they really are.

WE learn from a Calcutta contemporary that the estimates of the indigo crops of the season by Messrs. Moran & Co. and Messrs. Thomas & Co. do not greatly differ. The former estimate a total crop of mds. 79,277, and the latter at mds. 79,622. In the details of estimates there are some differences which may be accounted for by different arbitrary divisions of the districts estimated. Messrs. Thomas & Co. note that the present stock is about mds. 400 including remnants. Messrs. Moran note that the total exports from November 1st, 1874, to the 2nd instant, were mds. 79,427.

WE read that Mr. Ballard appears to have terminated his reign as Resident of Travancore by a proposal that is likely to terminate territorial disputes between the native States of Travancore and Cochin. He suggested that each State should, in the first instance, prepare its own case in respect to each of the disputed localities, and having done so, appoint a special officer of standing to meet on the spot an officer to be deputed by the Madras Government, and discuss the points involved. He recommended that the Government officer be a covenanted civilian of the grade of Head Assistant Collector, and be appointed Special Assistant Resident for the time being. As a condition precedent to the carrying out of this arrangement, both States should be required to enter into a formal agreement to abide by the Resident's arbitration. The Government have now sanctioned Mr. Ballard's proposal, and it is believed that the two Sirkars will consent to it.

WE hear that Mr. Dawson, formerly in the Government service, is now devoting his energies and capital to the cultivation of indigo, in British Burma, and it is confidently stated that his prospects of securing a paying crop are very good. If very slight encouragement was given by Government there is no doubt that British Burma might in a couple of years have hundreds of European and Eurasian planters who would benefit themselves, and be a security and source of wealth to the State at the same time. But the policy of most Government officials is, as the *Rangoon Mail* not unjustly remarks, to view such interlopers with suspicion. They sadly interfere with the omnipotence of the district officer, and have a curious and to officials an objectionable style of enquiring into the law by which the country is governed. But it only requires one or two to be successful in their efforts to induce many to follow their example which every one interested in the prosperity of the country will be glad to see.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* alludes to the recent fish-scare in Bengal, when a large portion of the populace was seriously alarmed by the belief that a worm disease had appeared among the fish. The panic has since subsided, it being found that fish are subject to the inroads of worms much as other animals are; but while it lasted, the intelligent native was at his wit's end to discover a reason for the alleged fish disease. The Calcutta writer says that "one rumour which has met with general acceptance is that the Goddess of Smallpox desired to cross the Hooghly one night lately. A boatman whom she asked to ferry her across refused to do so, and the Goddess was accordingly obliged to walk over the water. As she went her feet came in contact with a number of fish, every one of which was at once infected with small-pox." It is probable that this rumour was generally believed, and perhaps the wonder is that the boatman escaped being lynched by his countrymen for his discourtesy to the small-pox goddess. It is rather hard, however, on poor mortals who are not gifted with second sight, that goddesses should travel about in this miscellaneous sort of way, and, for the excusable ignorance of one person, seek to punish a large number of his unfortunate fellows. Evidently the superior deities have not discovered the benefits of a Vagrant Act, or they would prevent Small-pox and similar Goddesses from walking about at night without a passport showing who they are and their business.

THOSE Indian officials who think the Press, Sir, is a nuisance, and ought to be put down, Sir, will heartily approve of the measures at present being taken by the Prussian Government regarding the *Frankfort Gazette*. A correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on the 2nd inst., says:—"Notwithstanding the undoubted intention of the German Reichstag that inquiries into the authorship of newspaper articles should cease upon the Editors being held criminally responsible for everything they publish, the proceedings against the staff of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* are being prosecuted with the utmost rigour. The Appellate Court having decided that the *Zeugenzwang* is still in force, three members of the staff, MM Curti, Sewigh, and Stern, were arrested this morning for contempt of court in refusing to give information as to the authorship of articles forming the subject of Government prosecution. A fourth, who is about to return from an excursion, will undergo the same fate, and the imprisonment may extend over several months. The editor and proprietor MM. Sak and Sonnemann, have also been ordered to appear before the Court and may expect similar treatment. Independently of the repugnance excited by attempts to extract information inquisitorially there is this striking anomaly, that a number of persons may be punished for an offence for which a single punishment evidently ought to suffice. The editor may be convicted and imprisoned for publishing an obnoxious article, the entire staff (and in this case even the engine-stoker has been interrogated) may be incarcerated for refusing to reveal the author, and the author himself may eventually be discovered and prosecuted. Some even of the German papers, favourable to the Government which at first maintained a rigid silence, have of late advocated the abolition of the *Zengenzwang*, and the question will certainly be raised in the next session of the Reichstag. In the meantime, however, the crusade against the *Frankfurter Zeitung* is being pushed to the last extremity, and it is not surprising to find that it has been advised to transfer itself to a neighbouring German State, so as to escape the grip of the Prussian authorities.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following account of the Chinaman who appears to have the command of troops somewhere on the borders of Yunan, whatever his other duties may be:—Lee hsieh tai is, it appears, the correct way of representing the official whose name in various forms has recently been before the public in connection with Yunan affairs, and whose rank has been variously described as that of dacoit-chief and "Governor of Yunan," one extreme being about as far from the reality as the other. As this man may yet figure prominently in the pages of Indian history, we have ascertained the following facts about him. The name by which he was known in his youth was Lee-ching-kwo, the first syllable denoting that he belongs to the family of Lee's which is a numerous one in China, and the last two being the cognomen by which he is distinguished from the other Lee's. "Hsiehtai" denotes his rank, which is that of a Brigadier-General in the Chinese Army. He is the son of a respectable Chinese merchant, at one time resident in Bhamo, by a Burmese mother. His mother, who still resides in Bhamo, is said to be a woman of superior education, reading and writing Chinese fluently. Lee is a short powerful, and intelligent, but extremely ugly, man. When the Panthays rose, Lee was actively employed against them and though his native town near Momein fell into their hands, he never swerved from his devotion to the imperial cause, and was constantly to be found notwithstanding repeated reverses, fighting at the head of a force against the rebels. When the first ill-timed British Expedition started for Yunan, Lee not unnaturally objected to its opening communications with the rebels, and did his best, though unsuccessfully, to thwart it. The Panthays turned out in force, and drove Lee from the position which he had occupied to bar the way into Momein. For this opposition he has been unjustly stigmatized as a robber chief. When the rebellion was extinguished Lee was promoted to his present rank and received the appointment of Military Superintendent of the Shan Frontier. As the only result, and therefore in Lee's eyes the apparent object, of the first British Expedition had been to open communication with the rebels, and to give them presents of firearms, Lee was naturally suspicious about the motives of the second expedition, and proved a ready and willing agent in the hands of those who wished to prevent its entrance into China. Judging from former Chinese precedents, if the policy which Lee has carried out is finally successful, that is, if we quietly submit to the rebuff, he will be one of those whom the "Dragon Throne" will delight to honour; but if, on the other hand, the "restless, red-bristled barbarians" should insist on getting a footing in Yunnan and meting out punishment to those who deserve it, he will probably lose, not only his honours, but his head.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you do me the favour to publish the enclosed copy of a letter which I am reluctantly compelled, in justice to myself, to forward to Dr. Pinkerton with reference to his remarks, given by you in your issue of date.—Yours, &c.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER.

Malabar Hill, 27th August.

Malabar Hill, Bombay 27th August 1875.

To Surgeon-Major J. PINKERTON, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Bombay.

SIR,—Having read a paragraph in this morning's *Bombay Gazette*, with reference to your report on the Vaccination Department, I must ask you to correct the remarks with regard to myself, as they convey an impression that *I*, not the Vaccination Department, was in error notwithstanding that others have publicly confirmed what I stated in the Byculla Vaccination Station, Bombay.

1st. "Dr. Pinkerton says that on the *morning* Mrs. Slater called at the Byculla Vaccination Station good cow-lymph was not available, but good human-lymph was, and the latter she could have had if she had wished it but she preferred cow-lymph."

The *first* morning my wife went with her baby she was told by the Vaccinator in charge there was *no* lymph, whether human-lymph was available or not he did not state.

The *second* morning only human-lymph was available, but my wife preferred cow-lymph.

My remark that at the National Vaccine Institution of London they were corteous to *all* classes was called forth by other letters in the local journals regarding the discourtesy of the officers at the Byculla Vaccination Station. Hence you will see that my "insinuations" were *founded on fact*.

As you admit "that Mr. Slater's other complaints are only partially founded on fact," I shall be obliged by your pointing out, at your earliest convenience, those *other* complaints and wherein they are only *partially* founded on fact.

I wrote purely on public grounds and what I stated in my letters on the Vaccination Station at Byculla I am prepared to substantiate.—Yours, &c.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, Captain W. Woolcott, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Keter, Mr Coates and Mr J H Walker.
For Brindisi—Mr J Young, Mr C Lawson and Mr Thuey.
For Aden—Mr W Lawrence.

BOMBAY.

A FAIR.—A fair was held at Boree Bunder last night.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The cricket match—Colaba and Fort v. The World—which was left unfinished last Saturday, will be continued this afternoon at 2-30 P.M.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Ismail Noor Mahomed was sentenced to six months' hard labour for having obtained a small sum of money from Roopchund Javurchund by false pretences.

A LECTURE ON CAUSES.—The Rev. R. Stothert will (D. V.) deliver a Lecture on Causes in the Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwady, on Saturday, 28th instant, at 8 P. M. The Rev. D. Macpherson will preside.

SELLING PUTRID FISH.—Rewaree Rutton, woman, and eight others were all charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with exposing for sale putrid fish. and having been found guilty, were each fined Rs. 2.

THEFT FROM THE G. T. HOSPITAL.—Cassum Mahomed was yesterday convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of having stolen a quantity of cot tape belonging to the G. T. Hospital, and was sent to jail for six months.

TORTURE.—Hajee Mahomed, a buggywalla, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Constable Burns, with having cruelly illused his horse by using him while in an unfit state, and was fined Rs. 6, having pleaded guilty before Mr. Nana Morojee.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Dajee Dewjee, who was described as above, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Singhee, woman, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having misapplied, in breach of trust, two copper chatties belonging to her, and was, on conviction, sent to jail for three months with hard labour.

A SERIES OF THEFTS.—Roopar Lulloo was charged on five separate counts yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, on remand, with having stolen and misapplied in breach of trust a number of copper vessels belonging to different persons. The first charge being proved, the prisoner pleaded guilty to the other four, and was sent to jail for five months.

A BRANCH SOCIETY (DE SENHORA BOA MORTE) FOR POONA.—We are informed that Father Mariano De Faria, future Vicar of St. Francis Xavier's Church, left in company with Father Thome, his private secretary, for Poona on the 26th instant, to establish on Sunday, the 29th instant, a branch of the society (de Senhora Boa Morte.)

A FEMALE THIEF.—Heroo, woman, was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, with having stolen a dhotur and some gold ornaments, belonging to Shewhamatta Anandrao and Bhuggoo, woman. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing the ornaments, and was found guilty on the charge of stealing the dhotur. His Worship sent her to jail for two months.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Thursday a khalasee fell from the four topgallant yard of the ship St. Bernard, owing to the parting of the lift-lashing. The poor fellow slipped off when the yard cockbilled and came down, striking a pitch stage alongside—from thence going overboard. The body sank and up to the present has not been recovered. We hope there will be an inquest, and that the lashings will be examined.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played (weather permitting) by H. M.'s 20th Regiment Bombay N. I., on the General Parade Ground, near the cricket tent, at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

Quadrille	Chateau a Toto	Lancotte.
Overture	Dame Blanche	Boieldieu.
Valse	Dream of the Rose	Burckhardt.
Fantasia	Christy Minstrels	Riviere.
Galop	Froh and Heiter	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A LUCKY CATCH.—In our issue of yesterday we reported a case in which the khalasees of the s. s. Busheer were charged with having deserted their vessel. We have since learned that on the morning of their arrest the captain hoisted the police flag, in order that they might be taken before a magistrate. Before the police boat arrived the men had left the ship and were proceeding to land on their own account. Constable Grennan, of the water police, at once pursued and arrested the entire gang, nineteen in number. For this he has received the usual reward which amounts in this case to Rs. 95.

A PROSECUTOR FINED.—Maroothee Rama was yesterday charged, at the Girgaum Police Court, at the instance of police sepoy No. E. 865, with having been drunk and disorderly. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and complained of the treatment he had received from the sepoy, because he declined to give him sweetmeats which he was vending, gratuitously. The sepoy was questioned at some length by the Magistrate who found him guilty on his own statements of having brought a false charge. The prisoner was of the Lingyet caste, the members of which are strict teetotallers. He was accordingly discharged and his Worship fined the sepoy Rs. 10 for having brought a false charge against the prisoner.

THE SAILORS' HOME.—A few days ago J. M. Brebner, Esq., Lieut. B. M., visited this institution at the evening meal time, and while the boarders were at their supper, went round and made enquiries if they had any complaints to make. All the men expressed the utmost satisfaction with the rations supplied—a fact which entitles the contractor, Mr. J. DeSouza, to great credit, for of all people in the world there are none so hard to please as "Jack ashore." We have heard sailors ashore grumbling, but Jack is so little used to good things at sea, that he hardly knows what is good or what is bad when he comes on shore. The management of the Sailors' Home is a subject of which the Superintendent, may well be proud, and he has every reason to be greatful that he has a contractor under him who joins with him in the sympathy he ever feels for "poor Jack."

THE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE SHIPPING.—A correspondent writes:—"Captain Greig, of the B. S. Tivoli, informs me that during his stay here his vessel ran short of water, while she had besides her crew a gang of native stevedores on board. The ship being short while awaiting the water boat, Captain Greig sent a boat ashore to Carnac Bunder to get a cask filled. The party in charge then refused to allow the cask to be filled, and they had to employ bheesties to bring water from a distance, which took some time, the people on board being without in the interval. The ships pay for water in the Master Attendant's Office in advance, and fly the water signal, but it of course happens that the boat from press of work or otherwise cannot immediately attend. It is therefore very hard that vessels should be prohibited from obtaining a cask of water for immediate use without having to hunt for bheesties who always lay it on thick under such circumstances."

ARRIVAL OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NABOB OF RADHUNPORE IN THE DEESA CAMP.—His Highness Bismulakhan, the Nabob of Radhunpore, accompanied by his Dewan and about 300 followers, arrived at the Deesa Camp on the evening of Friday, the 6th instant, where he was received under a salute of eleven guns with full military honours by Captain Shrott, the Political Agent at Palhunpore, and General Beale, the Brigadier General Commanding the Station, accompanied by several military officers. His Highness stayed in Deesa about a week, which was spent in exchanging visits with the officers of Government at the station inspecting the Government English School, and the military boys' and girls' schools His Highness was exceedingly pleased with the progress made by these schools, and gave handsome prizes to the boys and girls. General Beale invited His Highness to the parade ground where he was so much delighted with the discipline of the British Army that before leaving the ground he presented Rs. 300 for distribution amongst the soldiers. His Highness succeeded his father about six months ago and is a promising youth.

THE CHOLERA CAMP AT LANDI.—The Ghizree camp removed to Landi on account of cholera breaking out at Ghizree, will return to-day, and the parties drafted out for the Sanitarium will be sent back to their respective regiments, excepting those from the Royal Artillery at Hyderabad. They will be kept at Kurrachee as the Artillery at that place will, we understand, be removed owing to the General Commanding the Division objecting to Hyderabad as a station for European troops, thus endorsing the opinions of Dr. Morton, the Surgeon lately attached to the 2nd Belooch Regiment; that gentleman, we believe, maintained his opinion fearlessly and at the cost ultimately of incurring the displeasure of Dr. Millior, the Superintending Surgeon, who maintained the contrary opinion.—*Sind News*, Aug. 23.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

THE Orpheus Operetta Company gave their first performance at the Grant Road Theatre on Thursday evening last. The fame that had preceded them, together with the fact that all the members of the company are well-known in Bombay, combined with the attractive programme of the evening's entertainment, tended to induce a large number to be present on Thursday evening, and the little theatre was nearly filled, especially the dress circle. We may fairly congratulate Mr. Leslie on the success that himself and the other members of his talented company achieved on their opening night. The songs and quartettes were lively and well sung, the humourous musical medley, "The Trial of the Gaekwar," written and sung by Mr. Pierce, was received with very great applause which nearly commanded a repetition. This medley introduces a number of popular airs, especially that of "Vilikins and his Dina," transformed for the occasion into the Gaekwar and the ayah, the former of whom was "valkin in his gardin one day," when he met the ayah and the story of the "cold pison," comes as natural as possible. This allusion is preeminently ludicrous. The first part concluded with the "Stump Oration," by Mr. Leslie. The second part specially introduced Mr. Pierce, who is a very clever performer on a variety of musical instruments, and who will be at once remembered again. His performance on the Lithophone was as good as ever, and the wonderful liquid notes he struck were heard to greater advantage owing to the table on which the Lithophone is placed being brought forward nearer to the footlights than before was customary. Mr. G. Norville we may notice favourably. His singing of the song "Good bye Sweetheart" was rewarded with rapturous applause. The performances concluded with an American farce, "The Egyptian Preserves" which having been performed already more than 2,000 times, needs no other recommendation than to go and see it—advice that we can heartily give to the whole of the entertainments provided by Mr. Leslie's company.

SURGEON-MAJOR PINKERTON AND MR. D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER'S CHARGES AGAINST THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

A MEMORANDUM by the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, No. 3466, dated 6th August 1875, submitting, as called for, a report No. 697, dated 3rd idem, from the Superintendent-General of Vaccination regarding certain complaints about vaccination in Bombay, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper in July last, has been received by Government. The memorandum is as follows:—

I have the honour to report on the "cuttings" attached to Government memorandum No. 2115, dated 16th ultimo, which was forwarded to me with the Surgeon-General's endorsement No. 3201 of 20th idem.

2. On Monday morning, the 28th June, D. McLauchlan Slater's wife brought a child to be vaccinated at the Byculla vaccine station. There was no animal-lymph that morning as the operation on the calf had failed, but there was good human-lymph. Mrs. Slater was so informed and she left the place without alighting from her carriage, having first said she would return on the following Monday. From the human-lymph children were vaccinated that morning.

3. Next Monday, the 5th, ultimo, Mrs. Slater again brought her child. The animal-lymph on the calf was not perfect. There was also a child with human-lymph, Mrs. Slater's medical adviser was at the station and did not approve of the vesicles on the calf but he approved of the human vesicles, but Mrs. Slater would not have her child vaccinated from human-lymph. On the 13th idem Mr. Ananta Chandroba vaccinated Mrs. Slater's child at her private house.

4. Although the cow-pox vesicles on the 5th instant were not of the most perfect type, yet they were, after careful inspection by Mr. Ananta Chandroba, the Superintendent of Vaccination, considered fit for use—two Europeans and five native children were vaccinated from them. Other six children were vaccinated *direct* from human-lymph. In the afternoon of the same day 10 more children were vaccinated from the same heifer. Of the 17 children vaccinated from the calf 15 have been seen and 2 cannot be found. In 9 the success has been perfect, and in the other 6 the failure was complete—that is to say, 60 per cent. only succeeded. Of the 2 European children vaccinated, 1 succeeded and the other failed. So the result has proved that the cow-lymph was, as already stated, not first-rate in quality, but still fit for use. It is quite impossible to guarantee there being always cow-lymph, as it is not in our power. In the rainy and hot seasons animal lymph is precarious to a degree; but if cow-lymph cannot be had on any morning, good human-lymph can. We take every care to ensure having it good, and I do not think Government could have a more conscientious and painstaking servant than the present Superintendent, Mr. Ananta Chandroba.

5. Mrs. Slater's sorrow for the poor women was simply thrown away, because all their children were vaccinated.

6. D. McLauchlan Slater accuses the Bombay Vaccination Department of negligence; I give this an unqualified denial; and as to the, "deficiency in supply of lymph from calves for the great city of Bombay," I can only say that if any one will tell me a way to make the vesicles on every calf perfect I will be most happy to learn.

7. D. McLauchlan Slater insinuates there is a want of courtesy shown by the Bombay vaccination establishment by asking his readers to "look at the National Vaccine Institution, where rich and poor alike receive *courteous* attention." I think D. McLauchlan Slater was bound in honour to state an instance in which discourtesy had been met with at the vaccine station. Had he done so I could have inquired into it, but I cannot answer general and loose statements of this kind. However I may say that Mr. Ananta Chandroba states "I can unhesitatingly say that whatever else the members of the vaccine establishment may do, none of them would ever dream of showing discourtesy to any European."

8. The letter signed by E. J. W. makes assertions which it is impossible to answer except by using the words of the Superintendent and stigmatizing the whole as "a tissue of falsehoods." I have through the *Times of India* asked these writers to communicate with me but none have done so.

9. I am very glad to see the public taking so much interest in vaccination, and it will no doubt do good; but I would suggest that the Press of this city require the name and address of all complainants. As far as I can ascertain all the complainants are unknown except D. McLauchlan Slater's, and his statements as far as the lymph are concerned are not without foundation, but to make cow-lymph *always* good is beyond the power of the Department.

J. PINKERTON, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent-General of Vaccination.

Bombay, 3rd August 1875.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	38,263	15	8
Mr F Rowland	100	0	0
Mr T C Hope, C S	100	0	0
Dr Wm Thom	100	0	0
Messrs Rowland & Co.	50	0	0
Mr P W Robertson	100	0	0
Mr R D Cairns	50	0	0
Mr James Hay	25	0	0
Mr A F S.	20	0	0
Mr E L B.	20	0	0
Mr T G Newnham	20	0	0
Mr W Wedderburn, C S	50	0	0
Mr A Dick-Cunyngham	25	0	0
Mr J Strachan	10	0	0
Mr T Watson	5	0	0
Mr J Grant	5	0	0
Mr Dan McIver	10	0	0
Revd R P Hogarth	10	0	0
Mr W B Mulock, CS	10	0	0
Mr Max Denso	10	0	0
Revd P H LeFeuvre	5	0	0
Mr G Wheatley	5	0	0
Mr J Rice	5	0	0
Mr J A Alphonso	5	0	0
Mr H E Carey	5	0	0
Mr Lewis Gabler	10	0	0
Mr J A Patten	5	0	0
Mr Gibson	3	0	0
Mr J Grant	10	0	0
Mr E H Murray	2	0	0
Mr Jas Hutton	10	0	0
Mr J A Hannah	5	0	0
Mr Thomas Cosser	10	0	0
Mr J H Barton	5	0	0
Mr J Campbell	20	0	0
Revd A G Camthe for Camp Church Offertory Fund, Poona	50	0	0
Revd A G Camthe for City Church Offertory Fund, Poona	50	0	0
Mr J Nicholls	10	0	0
Mr G Bease	5	0	0
Mr William Edward Cradock	5	0	0
Mr Henry Stead	50	0	0
His Highness The Thakore of Bhownugger	500	0	0
Capt H L Nutt	50	0	0
Colonel Marston, 13th Regt	50	0	0
Mr H B Boswell, C S	50	0	0
Mr A Bosanquet, C S	100	0	0
Major Manson, R E	20	0	0
Surgeon-Major Miller	20	0	0
Major Moore	5	0	0
Captain Laing, 13th Regt	5	0	0
Captain Mander, 13th Regt	5	0	0
Mr W Woodburn, C S	10	0	0
Mr W Sinclair, C S	25	0	0
Mr J H Walker, 13th Regt	5	0	0
Surgeon Browne, 2nd Queen's	5	0	0
Revd H W Bagnell, Chaplain	10	0	0
Mr E W B	10	0	0
Mr X Y Z	10	0	0
Dr J G Da Cunha	25	0	0
Col Becher, 26th Regt, N I	25	0	0
Captain Heath	5	0	0
Mr J W Robertson, C S	100	0	0
Major Thomas Candy	50	0	0
Lt Col H F Hancock, R E	100	0	0
Rs.	40,473	15	8

THE ARMY FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	1,075	0	0
Capt, FL Beauchamp, Comdt. Aboo.	26	8	0
Lt-Col HS Cochrane, 2-7 R Fusiliers, Comdt. Deolalee Depot	25	0	0
Sir Wm. Merewether	100	0	0
Brigadier-Genl Howard Vyse	50	0	0
Colonel Dunsterville	50	0	0
Dr Miller	100	0	0
Major Grant	50	0	0
Colonel Laughton	25	0	0
Captain J Cruickshank, R E	20	0	0
Captain Greenland, 56th	5	0	0
Colonel Davis	10	0	0
Colonel Greig, R E	25	0	0
Major Hill, 56th	10	0	0
Captain Wise	15	0	0
Alex Lemmon	3	0	0
Col G C Hogg	15	0	0
Sergeant Lammon	0	8	0
Gunner Winder	0	4	0
Gunner Bailey	0	4	0
Gunner Hepworth	0	4	0
Corporal Easter	0	8	0
Trumpeter Thorpe	1	0	0
Gunner McDougall	0	8	0
Sergeant Swift	0	8	0
Bombr Hooper	0	8	0
Gunner Roots	3	0	0
Sergeant F Egan	0	8	0
Corporal Walter	0	8	0
Driver Godfrey	0	4	0
Driver Spratt	0	4	0
Corporal Beale	0	8	0
Trumpeter Noble	0	8	0
Gunner Ephgrave	0	8	0
Driver Monks	0	8	0
Gunner Coomber	0	8	0
Gunner Gardner	0	4	0
Gunner Laverty	0	4	0
Bombr Baker	0	8	0
Gunner Keogh	0	4	0
Bombr Jones	0	8	0
Driver Scains	0	4	0
Gunner Danahey	0	2	0
Sergeant Duncan	0	8	0
Sergeant Gibson	0	8	0
Driver Gosling	0	4	0
Gunner Atkins	0	4	0
Gunner Lewis	0	4	0
Gunner Shepherd	0	4	0
Bombr Forrest	0	8	0
Bombr Dow	0	4	0
Qr-Mr Segt Burt	0	8	0
Sergt Major Spencer	0	8	0
OFFICERS.—			
Major Baynsford, D-C, R H A	30	0	0
Captain P H Greig, R A	25	0	0
Lt R H W Plunkett	5	0	0
Lt G Martin	5	0	0
Surgeon C White	5	0	0
Vety Surgn W H Kemp	5	0	0
	Rs. 1,696	10	0

H. MAXWELL.
A. C. OLIPHANT.
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 26th August 1875.

THE ROSEBUD CORSET.—Another consignment of this deservedly favorite Stay, light, thin, and yet durable—low on the hips and made expressly to order for this country. Rs. 3 each. Also Twelve other makes always in stock. WATSON and COURSER, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE APOLLO BUNDER CASE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.
(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)
BATTY v. MACFARLANE.

THE hearing of this case was resumed on Wednesday last.

Mr. Mayhew for the plaintiff.

Mr. Starling for the defendant.

Mr. Thomas Randall's cross-examination continued—In July or August 1873, I first took an active part in the management of the Bunder saloon. Until that time there was no regular account of the daily receipts kept. For about twelve months previous to that time I had frequently impressed upon Mr. Smith the advisability of keeping a proper account. Mr. Crawford also spoke to him on the same subject. A quantity of stores which Mr. Smith bought from various ship captains proved unsaleable. At this time Mr. Smith kept horses and carriages. Mr. Smith after the cash book was commenced, frequently drew money for his own use. I also drew money, generally getting it through Mr. Smith. The goods which Mr. Macfarlane obtained from the godown were always entered against him. I always got my stores from the Bunder. It was in order that Mr. Smith's character might be cleared, that the accounts were made up for the Port Trustees. I was never employed by Mr. Macfarlane as his book-keeper. As Mr. Smith would not close the bakery, by my advice, I asked Mr. Macfarlane to speak to him about it. It was in consequence of my representation to Mr. Macfarlane that he drew up the rules for the conduct of the Bunder business, which was not then satisfactorily managed. There was an account opened in Mr. Smith's name in the Oriental Bank. Mr. Macfarlane's permission was not required by Mr. Smith to enable him to draw upon this account. That account was closed and one in Mr. Macfarlane's name was then opened with the French Bank. The money which Mr. Macfarlane took was paid away by him. (The witness then gave details of monies drawn by Mr. Smith.) Mr. Smith besides drawing these monies had liquors and stores from the Bunder of which no account was kept. Mr. Crawford and I first bought the business, and made Mr. Smith our manager. It was suggested that he should have a share in the business. Mr Crawford made this suggestion. I consented but Mr. Smith never got the share. Mr Macfarlane never spoke of his being owner of the Bunder business in my presence. I never thought of him as being such, and always thought that Mr. Crawford and I were the owners. Mr. Smith signed certain promissory notes, this was in consideration of the fact that he was to get a share of the business. He knew for what the money was obtained on those notes.

Re-examined by Mr. Mayhew—I was not told by Mr. Smith why he signed the notes, he must have known why he did so. The monies I have just mentioned as being drawn by him, were drawn under the head of salary, and form the only account of monies paid to him under this head. I have not sold the Bunder business. It was for Mr. Crawford and myself that I acted as book-keeper, not for anyone else.

By the Court—The notes which were signed by Mr. Smith were in consideration of money actually received, a great deal of which—the most of it—passed through his hands. While Mr. Smith was suffering from a broken arm I signed some notes for him. He subsequently signed counterparts, and the notes signed by me were then destroyed

This terminated the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Starling then addressed the Court, at considerable length, for the defendant, and contended upon the evidence, that there was nothing to show that Mr. Macfarlane was the owner of the Bunder.

Mr. John Macfarlane was then called and sworn. He said—I first heard of the Bunder business from Mr. Randall in July 1872. He said that Mr. Hammond had conducted the business successfully and wished to retire, and he wished to know if I would advance money for its purchase on any terms. The dates on the promissory notes show when they were signed. I advanced the Rs. 20,000 after having received the promissory notes, probably on the same day. I paid the money to Mr. Crawford. I did not advance the money to Mr. Crawford to purchase the business for myself. When the notes were signed they were signed by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Randall only. The security I got was a piece of land of which Mr. Crawford had a lease in Goa, and a policy of insurance on Mr. Randall's life. I first knew of Mr. Smith's connection with the Bunder after September 1872. Mr Crawford told me that he had arranged with Mr. Smith that he should be a partner. In consequence of that I got from Mr. Crawford that agreement signed by himself and Mr. Smith, and Mr. Smith came to my office and attached his signature to the promissory notes I held, and which had been signed by Mr. Crawford and Mr. Randall. It was at that time that Mr. Smith signed all the promissory notes that there were then. I probably had a short conversation with Mr. Smith, but it was of no length and no importance. I do not recollect what passed. The notes for Rs. 300 each were regularly paid every month by Mr. Crawford, and I heard very little about the Bunder till well on in next year, 1873. I then heard that things were not going on well. I first heard it from Mr. Crawford and I also heard it from Mr. Smith, who complained of the way in which he was left without cash. Mr. Crawford said he could not get Mr. Smith to do as he wished, and that he did not keep his accounts or render any account. Ultimately I received a mortgage deed from Mr. Smith on the advance of further monies. About the same time that Mr. Smith came to sign these promissory notes he had taken out a policy on his life for Rs. 5,000, and that was handed to me. Before Mr. Smith executed the mortgage deed to me I had made him some advances at his request. Before he signed the mortgage deed I never at any time told him that I was the proprietor of the Bunder. I never told him that Mr. Crawford had taken my money and purchased the business for me, I never told him that Mr. Crawford was to have nothing more to do with the business. I never told Mr. Smith that he was to consult with me and look to me as the owner. Up to the time of the execution of the mortgage deed on the 16th of October 1873, I had advanced Rs. 10,000 in addition to the Rs. 20,000. The mortgage deed represented what had been advanced up to that date. I think there was some item of overdue interest included in the mortgage deed. Before that deed was signed by Mr. Smith he had every opportunity of being acquainted with its contents. He might have read the whole of it if he had chosen. I read all the important parts to him. The policy for £150 and the annuity were handed to me after that mortgage deed was signed. They were handed to me in pursuance of the terms of the mortgage deed. It is not true that I asked Mr. Smith to let me have them to keep for safe custody. After that I took personal superintendence of the Bunder business to a certain extent. I had ascertained from Mr. Randall that things had not been conducted as they ought to have been. In consequence of what I heard, I gave some directions about different matters to Mr. Smith as to the mode in which he was conducting the business. I considered these directions necessary for the due preservation of my interest as mortgagee. Mr. Crawford, at that time, to whom I chiefly looked, and whom I had considered a man of substance, became rather shaky in money matters, and ultimately filed his schedule. Mr. Randall I knew was a man of little or no property, and I did not believe that Mr. Smith was a man of property. I therefore considered it right for the protection of my interests in reference to the money advanced in this concern to see how the business was conducted, and to take some steps to see it conducted properly. On one or two occasions I went to the Bunder to see how things were managed. Mr. Smith asked me not to come. He told me it was giving rise to remark and it would injure the business if I were seen there. In consequence of that I ceased going. In 1874 I advanced further money to Mr. Smith. [Accounts are shown to witness.] These accounts show the transactions between me and the proprietors of the Apollo Bunder and Mr. Smith from the date of the mortgage deed up to the 20th of June 1874. They contain partly cash payments and partly calculations of interest. All these cash payments were made by me to Mr. Randall or Mr. Smith. This is signed by Mr. Smith himself. Subsequent to the 20th of June I advanced further money to Mr. Smith. I advanced the money represented by these promissory notes either to Mr. Smith or Mr. Randall. About the time I advanced these monies Mr. Smith's arm was broken, and he could not write, and in the first instance some notes were signed by Mr. Randall for Mr. Smith. Subsequently I received these notes signed by Mr. Smith in exchange for the others which I returned. During the time I was advancing these monies a portion of the monies from the Bunder were brought to me by Mr. Randal and taken away by Mr. Randall. They were brought to me simply to be deposited. I think these monies were brought to me subsequent to the opening of the Oriental Bank account. The Oriental Bank account appears to have been opened by the Bank book on the 19th of August 1873, and closed in June 1874. Monies were being brought to me at the time this account was opened. The monies were kept by me in my drawer, and taken away by Mr. Randall from time to time as he required them. As far as I am aware every rupee that was brought by Mr. Randall was taken away by him. I think I recommended Mr. Smith to open the account in the Oriental Bank, but I do not think this book came into my possession till the whole thing was finished. All the cheques with the exception of the last appear to be in Mr. Smith's hand-writing. When I saw Mr. Smith he sometimes spoke to me about the business of the Bunder and what he should do, but I exercised no particular control over this account. At the close of this account I opened an account in the French Bank in my name. Instead of the money being brought by Mr. Randall and deposited with me it was deposited in the French Bank. It was kept entirely distinct from any other account of mine in the same Bank. After the rains of 1874 the business began to get into difficulties. About that time Mr. Smith went to Broach. I did not advise him to go there. He was not feeling well and wanted a change. I saw by that time that it was quite useless to attempt to carry on the Bunder business with him as manager, and I asked him to give it up. Suits were brought against him by Messrs. Treacher and Co. and myself. When these suits were brought I did not advise him not to attend in Court. After the decree was given in Treacher and Company's suit, I think they attached the property. There were, I think, two attachments. I gave them notice that I was entitled to have possession by my mortgage, and I had their attachment removed by an order of the High Court and I took possession, and directed Messrs. Bennett and Co. to sell off all the property on the premises. I took possession in December 1874. I have subsequently sold off the good-will of the business under that mortgage. The lease was first transferred to Mr. Randall who carried on the business for about a month. Subsequently Mr. Randall surrendered my suggestion the lease he held, and the lease was transferred by the Port Trust to Messrs. Minns and Kerner. I remember Mr. Smith filing his schedule. I refused to advise him in the matter as I had had business transactions with him. He asked me what he should put down opposite my name in his schedule and I said Rs. 39,000. That was roughly the amount due to me. It was not at my suggestion that he put himself down in the schedule as the proprietor of the refreshment rooms. I did not advise him to go to Australia or England, and say that I would pay off his creditors. He told me he was in a bad way, and asked me if I would assist him. He told me he had a brother in Yorkshire and he thought he might do well if he could get a start in farming. He afterwards, said it would then be the middle of winter in Yorkshire and he did not think his health would stand it and he thought he might go to Australia. I offered to assist him in that. After that he stayed in Bombay and filed his schedule. I interested myself in trying to get him an appointment in the Municipality in connection with the Bandora slaughter houses. After the trial in the Police Court Mr. Smith asked me to return the Policies of Insurance. I did return them to him. I forget whether I returned them to him or to his wife. I sent them to where he lived, but I got no receipt for them. He considered he had a right to demand them which I could not quite see. I have had no communication with him since then. I did not ask him to give me the promissory notes as a guarantee in case of his death. I drew up a will for him. My idea was that as the lease was in his name and the business was carried on in his name it would prevent any stoppage if there was a short will appointing two executors. One of them was to be a friend of Mr. Smith's. He appointed Mr. Weeks, whom he told me was his friend. I was the other. From August 1872 up to the present time I have never been the proprietor of the Apollo Bunder refreshment rooms unless I have made myself legally liable in some way I am not aware of.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mayhew:—I did not put myself as executor in the will that I might carry on the business after Mr. Smith's death. Of course I did it to have some control. The mortgage deed was executed that I might have security for my money and control over the business to such extent as I was entitled to for the better security of my money. At the time the mortgage deed was executed I did not consider Mr. Smith the sole owner of the premises, but I considered him as having the lease and the license in his name to be the legal owner. I knew he had the executive management in his hands. I did not know at that time what Mr. Randall has stated to-day that the arrangement that Mr. Smith was to have a share was never carried out. I do not think Mr. Crawford was aware at the time of the mortgage deed being prepared as it now stands. I do not think I made him aware of the fact that I was going to prepare a mortgage. For some months before that time I believe Mr Smith had ceased to receive the daily monies from the Bunder. I knew about the time this happened. As far as I recollect Mr. Crawford paid me my interest regularly for eleven months and the 12th month he returned the promissory note unpaid with a request that I would send it to the Bunder. That must have been August 1873. I do not recollect if Mr. Crawford came to my office in that month. I do not recollect if there was a meeting in my office of Mr. Crawford, Mr. Smith and Mr. Randall in consequence of the interest being stopped. Mr. Crawford did not furnish me with any accounts of the monies he had received up to the time of stoppage. I never asked him for any. Mr. Crawford never asked me for any account in reference to this matter in his life. About this time there was something said about my taking Mr. Smith in hand that the business might be conducted better. Until after the signing of the mortgage deed I think I did very little with Mr. Smith. I may have advanced him money when he told me he was hard pressed. I may have talked with him about the business and told him what my ideas were, but I certainly exercised no control over him till after the mortgage deed, and did not seek to do so. The reason I did not ask Mr. Crawford to sign the deed was that the deed and license were in his name. That is not the reason I did not ask him for an account. I did not wish an account. I had heard that Mr. Crawford had been supplying things for the Bunder and took a general interest in its affairs, but I did not know with any detail what he was doing. The preparation and signing of the mortgage deed was to get more control over Mr. Smith than I then had. By getting control, I do not mean that I wanted to get into my hands the in-comings and out-goings, but I wanted to see that the business was properly managed that I might have a chance of getting the interest on my money and the principal ultimately. I was never, or at least, very rarely consulted about what should be purchased for the Bunder. The memo of directions was drawn up at the suggestion of Mr. Randall, who seemed to think it would improve the business if it was carried out. It was not intended that I should interfere with reference to the purchases. The only purchase of wine I was ever connected with was a consignment I recommended Mr. Smith to get from London. It was consigned to Mr. Smith. I cleared it from the Custom House and sent it to the Bunder as it was wanted from time to time. [An account is shown to witness.] The first item is Rs. 490 for tea. That was a purchase of mine. It is as far as I recollect the only purchase I ever made. At the time the mortgage deed was drawn up, Mr. Crawford and Mr Randall did not give up their interest in the Bunder premises in my favour. The Oriental Bank book was not submitted to me for my inspection. I do not think I saw it till the account was being closed. As a matter of fact I have not been collecting the outstandings of the Bunder. They have been collected by a receiver appointed by the Court at my instance. They have been collected on my account on the attachment of my judgment on the promissory notes. I also received the monies produced by the sale, and I have received a part of the monies for the sale of the good-will. That still leaves a large balance against me. I took possession both of the stock at the Bunder and in the godown.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling—I never knew what stock was going to be purchased till it was purchased, or till Mr. Randall came and asked me for money, and I paid him out of the money deposited with me previously by him. I believe Mr. Smith used to send Mr. Crawford some money, but how much or for what purpose I never knew. I never interfered with what passed between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Smith.

Mr. Mayhew, on behalf of the plaintiff then addressed the Court, and brought the case to an end. His Honour held over his decision until the 8th proximo.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria Chapter XXI:—

Damodhur Venayeck Wagle, a proprietor and printer of the *Sayadri* Press.

Anundjee Damajee, formerly a Guzerati writer, now unemployed.

Hajee Abdoolla Bebanee, formerly a merchant, now unemployed.

Keroba (*alias* Kessow) Wassoodew Naique, a Hindoo priest.

Maneckjee Dosabhoy Mama, formerly an English writer, now unemployed.

Purshotum Ramjee, lately carried on business under the name and style of Ramjee Oghar, as a goldsmith.

Luxumon Ramjee Gaekwar, lately a cultivator.

Anundrow Dhondoo, a clerk in the service of the P. and O. Company's Dockyard.

Crustna Rajaram, a dealer in China glass bangles.

Muncher shaw Rustomjee Contractor, who lately carried on business in partnership with Framjee Dadabhoy, under the style and firm of Muncher shaw Rustomjee, and Framjee Dadabhoy, and Company, as a contractor, and at present unemployed.

Nowrojee Dorabjee Dullal, a loan-broker.

Chima Kon Bhow Nimade, formerly a labourer, cleaning cotton, now unemployed.

Dada bin Bhow Nimade, a scholar in Dr. Wilson's school.

Soolamon Mahomed, a milk-vendor and a dealer in oil.

Kurrimkhan bin Sudookhan, a ruffoogur and a dealer in old and new shawls.

Heera Govund, a cobbler.

Sebastian Joseph Duarte, an English writer.

Toolseydass Sewakram, who lately traded in Bombay in partnership with Mitharam Sewakram, as a commission agent and a broker under his own name, and also traded at Thuta Nugger in Sind in partnership with Mitharam Sewakram as a commission agent and a broker under the name of Sewakram, Eshwardass.

Thomas Watson Brown, a guard in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Rama Bhewa Thuley, Bulwantrao Bhugwunt Savunt, Govind Sonoo Powar, Dowlutrao Balloo Chowan, Rowjee Balloo Chowan, and Amrootha Succojee Chowan, the first named insolvent is a cultivator, the second a porter, the third a pressman, the fourth a peon, and the fifth and sixth are pressmen.

Luckmidass Huridass, lately a merchant.

Canjee Megjee, who lately carried on business as a merchant on his account and also in partnership with Soondurdass Thackersey, Topun Soondurdass, Nursey Pragjee and Vussonjee Pragjee, under the name and firm of Canjee Meghjee.

Ronsordass Damjee, a servant in the service one of Culliandass Keerparam.

Premdass Bawajee and Kesserbaee, widow of the late Damajee Madhowjee, the first-named insolvent lately a dealer in embroidery, and the second unemployed.

Raghow Cassinath (*alias* Anna Bedker), a Marathi harkun in the service of one Nana Bapoo.

Babajee Narronjee, a broker.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA, 1875.

To be held at Garden Reach by the kind permission of Lady Sassoon, on Wednesday 1st, Friday 3rd, and Monday 6th September.

PROGRAMME.

1ST DAY WEDNESDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE—4-30 P. M. "Junior Pairs"—First heat—open to members of the Poona and Kirkee Boat Club who have never entered for the Senior pairs or the Challenge Fours or who have never won the Junior Pairs in any former P. B. C. Regatta. For silver cups, entrance Rs. 15 per boat. Distance ½ mile.

2ND RACE—5 P. M. "Service Fours"—First heat—open to members of the Poona Boat Club only. Each crew to come under one of the following denominations British Military, Indian Military and the Civil Services. For the Civilian Challenge Cup to be held by the winners and five silver goblets. Entrance Rs. 50 per boat. Distance one mile.

3RD RACE—5-30 P. M. "Service Fours."—Second heat.

4TH RACE—6 P. M. "Junior Sculls"—First heat open to members of the Poona and Kirkee Boat Clubs, who have never entered for the Senior Sculls, or who have never won the Junior Sculls at former P B C Regattas. Prize Silver Cups. Entrance Rs. 5. Distance ½ mile.

5TH RACE—"Scratch Fours"—Crews drawn by lot, Lady Coxswains, distance ½ mile, entrance Rs 10 per boat, pewters for winning crew. Gold locket for Coxswain.

SECOND DAY FRIDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE—4-30 P. M. "Service Fours"—Final heat.
2ND RACE—5 P. M. "Junior Pairs"—Second heat.
3RD RACE—5-30 P. M. "Junior Sculls"—Second heat.
4TH RACE—5-45 P. M. "Senior Sculls"—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. For a silver tankard. Entrance Rs. 10 Distance one mile.
5TH RACE—6 P. M. "Scratch Fours"—Second heat.
6TH RACE—6-20 P. M. "Scratch Fours."—Third heat.

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

1ST RACE—4-30 P. M. "Junior Pairs"—Final heat.
2ND RACE—5 P. M. "Junior Sculls"—Final heat.
3RD RACE—5-30 P. M. "Ladies Fours"—Crews selected by the committee. Lady Coxswains chosen by vote. Distance ½ mile. Tankards for winning crew. Handsome prize for Coxswain. Entrance Rs 24 per boat.
4TH RACE—6 P. M. "Senior Pairs"—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. For Silver Goblets. Distance ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 20 per boat.
5TH RACE—6-30 P. M. "Scratch Fours"—Final heat.
6TH RACE—6-45 P. M. "Grand Champion Bath tub Race—Open to all India, across the River, prize a silver ladle. Entrance Re. 1.

During the evening there will be a swimming race for native Sappers and Miners. Distance 100 yards. First prize Rs. 5. Second Rs. 3. Third Rs. 2. Fourth Re. 1

The above programme may be subject to alteration according to circumstances. The entries close on or before Saturday, 28th instant (except the Scratch Race), names, weights, colours, to be sent with entries.

R. G. OXENHAM, Hon. Sec. for Regatta.
R. B. JOYNER, Hon. Secy. Boat Club.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending the 18th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River still rising. Myriads of caterpillars damaging crops in Kurrachee Taluka. Rain holds off; total fall to date in Kurrachee 3·16.

Shikarpur.—Slight rain on 9th in three talukas. Kharif crops flourishing. River 15 feet 3 inches; 1 foot 2 inches above last year.

Hyderabad.—River a little higher than last week.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif sowings progressing. Canals well. Cotton crop in Taluka Thul damaged by floods extending north to Tangwani, west towards Gunia and the Nurwah; progress very slow. Part of Shikarpur—Jacobabad road flooded.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·27; total 11·33: more wanted for rice. Cholera cases 186, deaths 40.

Kaira.—Rain ·57; total 23 inches. Prospects good.

Surat.—Rain ·46; total 31·2.

Broach.—Rain 2·42; total 39·92. Cholera slight.

Khandesh.—Rain ·53 at Dhulia; total 10·34. Kharif crops promising. Cultivation of American cotton increased. Cholera cases 587, deaths 248. Cattle-disease in two talukas.

Nasik.—Rain ·49; total 27·12. Grain crops suffering in two talukas from excessive rain. Cotton crops promising. Cholera continues slightly.

Tanna.—Rain 3·1; total 84·88. Transplantation of crops almost completed. Cholera still slightly prevalent.

Poona.—Rain ·99; total 26·89. Young plants well. Cholera continues slightly.

Ahmednagar.—Rain ·7; total 4·22. Sowing finished in eight and crops withering in four talukas. Cholera decreasing except in four talukas.

Sholapur.—Rain ·26; total 9·89. Cholera diminished.

Satara.—Rain 3·30; total 32·29. Sowing of bajri partially completed. Young crops flourishing in four talukas but slightly injured by excessive rain. Cholera prevalent.

Belgaum.—Rain 1·92; total 46·31. Cholera continues. Crops good.

Dharwar.—Rain ·64; total 21·37. Kharif crops good. Rain wanted in in black-soil talukas.

Kanara.—Rain 13 inches; total 89. Season good.

Kaladgi.—Rain ·16; total 9·44: more wanted throughout. Kharif sowing not finished, crops already sown well. Cholera at Kaladgi and in three talukas, 34 deaths.

Rajkot.—Rain 2·20; total 8·49: more generally wanted throughout province. Crops suffering for want of it.

Wadhwan.—Rain 1·28; total 10·81. Crops good except at Sitha where they are damaged by insects.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 16th instant). Rain 5·22; total 63·49. Cholera prevails in three talukas Crops well.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 10th instant). Rain 5·34. Transplantation of nagli and wari completed. Cholera in two villages of Dapoli and in two of Chiplun Taluka.

General Remarks.—Rain-fall satisfactory, except in Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Kaladgi. Cholera general except in Sind, but the epidemic is not virulent.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

PICKINGS FROM THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO"—AUGUST 21.

INDIAN CURRY.

THE PARSON'S COUGH.

IN London, it is hinted, fashionable clergymen have commenced their hacking cough in anticipation of being sent to India next winter for the benefit of their health.

USE OF MARBLES.

NEVER tell the boys that it is waste of time to play marbles. Who knows what advantage that accuracy of aim and steadiness of nerve may be when they get older and play billiards!

TEARS.

A DOCTOR's wife attempted to move him by her tears. 'Ah!' said he, 'tears are useless. I have analyzed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chloride of sodium, and water.'

SELFISHNESS.

THE worst case of selfishness that ever has been presented to an ever-expectant public emanated from a youth who complained because his mother put a bigger mustard plaster on his younger brother than she did on him.

A SATISFIED DRIVER.

A RAILROAD Engineer at Harrisburg, having been discharged, applied to be reinstated. 'You were dismissed,' said the Superintendent, austerely, "for letting your train come twice into collision.' 'The very reason,' said the other party, interrupting him, 'why I ask to be restored.' How so?' 'Why, sir, if I had any doubt before as to whether two trains can pass each other on the same track, I am now entirely satisfied: I have tried it twice, sir, and it can't be done, and I am not likely to try it again." He regained his situation. If the new native drivers study their duties with equally satisfactory results, no one will quarrel with the change after a time.

ANOTHER FACT FOR FATHER LAFONT.

FACT after fact is coming to light about the real heinousness of Freemasonary. If any newspaper may be relied upon as certain as to the accuracy of its facts it is the *Englishman*, and from the *Englishman* of the 17th August we quote these words:—"The (*Freemasonry*) brethren have thankfully accepted the offer (of the Baroness Coutts' willingness to preside at the presentation of a magnificent Bible to the Lodge Burdett Coutts No 1278, in the Grand Lodge of England) and the presentation will be made by Baroness in person at a meeting of the Lodge, the members by the dispensation of His Royal Highness the Grand Master being allowed on the occasion to wear "*clothing*."" Now we ourselves have been inclined to laugh at the ordinary wifely objection to Freemasonry. We thought it originated solely in disgust at a society which requires a husband to keep its secrets from the wife of his bosom, the mother of his children, the consoler of his troubles, the sharer in his joys, the weeper with his weepings. Now, however, we see that the wonderful instinct of woman has penetrated into the real evil of this society in a way that the ordinary male is incapable of doing. Now that it is apparent that fearful orgies of naked men are so clearly the ordinary state of things that before a lady can be present at any one of them, a special permission from the Grand Master, even the Prince of Wales, is necessary before these wretched fanatics can present themselves decently, we can now understand what we never could understand before, what it was that so terrified the inquisitive lady that once upon a time got, or is said to have got, inside a Freemasonry clock for the purpose of witnessing the Freemasonry ceremonies. We fear, we may have in our ignorance, given expression to certain flippant remarks about Father Lafont's onslaught on what we now realise to be this most iniquitous secret society. If so we humbly retract and in order to show the sincerity of our repentance urgently advise our dear readers to renounce, at whatever cost, all and every connection with what must be a craft after Satan's own heart.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

ANENT the question of the policy or impolicy of the substitution of native for European Guards and Engine-drivers, we have been furnished from different sources with several anecdotes which we should hesitate to publish were we not satisfied as to their authenticity:—A short while ago, a train driven by a native was going at full-speed when a cow was descried a short distance a-head stretched either asleep or dead on the line. Instead of taking steps to check the progress of the train, the Native Driver fell to worshipping the "coo"—deponent saith not what became of the sacred animal. The E. I. R. Company Directors, in thoughtful solicitude for their new *Protegé's*, have provided them with waterproof suits, one of which suits has been employed in a manner for which it was scarcely intended. The Native Guard in charge of a down train, feeling more inclined for sleep than duty, delegated the working of the train, the shunting, &c., to the *Jemadar*, and in order that his *locum tenens* should pass undetected, dressed him in the "Macintosh" so kindly provided by his employers for that purpose (?). After leaving Burdwan this careful guardian of other men's lives esconced himself in a corner of the brake-van and was soon revelling in the snooze of the ingenious. By avoiding light and speaking, the deception was not discovered until the train arrived at Bally where some shunting had to be done, when the Station-master spoke to the disguised man who answered in the vernacular which awakened suspicion and led to a rough awakening of the slumbering Guard.

Again a train started from Howrah and the natives who have to see the trains are properly turned out of station-yard instead of shunting it on to the main line turned it into a siding. The immediate result was a collision with a number of waggons; the collateral result was considerable damage to Railway property which, as it will touch the pockets of the Directors, is not so much to be regretted as would be loss of life, which *might* have happended and which *might* have touched their feelings.

At Toondla sometime since a Native Shunter moving an engine saw a train approaching. In place of trying to stop the engine, he jumped off. The shock of the collision which ensued knocked the safety valves out of the engine and did other damage.

On the arrival of a train at Kanoo Junction some little while ago, the native guard was discovered fast asleep in the brake-van. We have been furnished with several other instances of breach of duty and negligence, and on enquiring of one of our informants how it was that these circumstances have not found their way into the daily Papers, we were told that there is now no surer means of incurring official displeasure than for a European to report (even in the exercise of his duty) a native for dereliction of duty, and that those Europeans, who are even suspected of communicating these and similar instances to the newspapers, are regarded with dislike and disfavour by their employers and are rendered liable to instant dismissal. As an adjunct to this question we are informed that on the State Railways, in which natives are largely employed, it is the opinion of competent judges that in two years' time the whole of the rolling-stock will have to be renewed owing to the negligent and inefficient manner in which they have been looked after and repaired.

* * * * *

Europeans are fitter by education and *physique* than natives to discharge the duties incumbent upon Guards and Engine-drivers. The European possesses in this respect essential qualifications in which the native is deficient, whilst, on the other hand, there are many posts in civil life which the native is better qualified to fill than the European. With these views we cannot but regard the gradual substitution of natives for Europeans on our Railways as a questionable experiment. It was asserted in the *Railway Service Gazette* of the 13th February last, and the same assertion subsequently appeared in a leading article of the *Englishman*, that motives of economy have influenced the Directors of the East Indian Railway Company in discharging tried European servants in favour of natives, the said motives being that, as it is supposed, Government will take the Railway over in 1879, it is desirable to work the line for the next three years at as low as figure a possible that so the shares may stand well in the market, and be quoted at their highest market value; as the price to be paid to the shareholders in 1879 will be determined by the market price of their shares for the three years preceding the transfer.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE NEW MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

Mr. Plimsoll has addressed the following letter to Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade, as the administrator of the New Merchant Shipping Bill:—

"To the Right Hon. Sir Charles Adderley, President of the Board of Trade.

"Dear Sir,—I am about to take a liberty which, under the peculiar circumstances, I trust you will excuse; it is to state to you my impression of the best way of putting into operation the powers about to be conferred upon the Board of Trade by the Act relating to Merchant Shipping which now stands for report.

"I think you ought not to have less than four detaining officers in Ireland, four in Scotland, and 10 in England, and that the *minimum* average salary should be £1,000 per annum, as you will not secure the class of men needed for less.

"I would also suggest that they should not be subject to any other authority than your own, or that you should appoint some one apart altogether from the Permanent Secretary and the Secretary of the Marine Department to administer the Act of this Session. The two last-named persons are far too deeply committed to resistance of all preventive legislation for it to be anything but foolishness to trust them. They will either ignore the Act as much as they can, as they have ignored several Acts of Parliament already, or they will work it like the Chain Cable Act, so as to provoke violent opposition with a view to its repeal. My fear is, unless the gentlemen selected are required only to regard as of superior authority to themselves in the administration of the Act some gentleman, that you will not obtain such men as it is desirable, and indeed essential, you should have to work the Act satisfactorily.

"I do not believe for one moment that the public or Parliament would object to this scale of outlay; and I feel satisfied that at the end of the current year there will be shown so vast a saving of life, and of property too, that it will be held to have been very cheaply secured indeed.

"Detaining surveyors of ships ought at least to be of equal social standing and equally above the bare suspicion of bribery with the inspectors of Railways. I allude to Colonel Yolland, Captain Tyler, Colonel Rich, and the others, who, from their social extraction and station and scientific acquirements, are fully able to hold their own against the railway authorities and do their duty efficiently.

"In case you should ask me how I would dispose of these officers, I will reply with suggestions which, although not fully matured, have been long considered, and may be taken as indicative of the reason why I have mentioned the specific numbers desirable to be engaged in the former part of my letter.

"Of the Surveyors for Ireland I would station one at Galway for the west coast, one at Cork, one at Dublin, and one at Belfast.

"Those for Scotland I would station, one at the Clyde, one at the Frith or Forth, or one at Aberdeen, and one at Inverness (perhaps these two might be combined).

"Those for England I would place as follows—one for the Mersey, one for the Severn, one at Plymouth, taking Falmouth and Exmouth, one at Portsmouth, two for the Thames, one at Yarmouth, one for the Humber, one for the Wear and the Tees, and one for the Tyne.

"I venture also to suggest that you should seek the repeal of that portion of Clause 14 of the Act of 1873 which gives a shipowner a claim upon the Treasury in case his vessel upon survey is found seaworthy. I can see no reason whatever for this exceptional treatment—the shipowner owes it to the public, equally with the mineowner and the factory-owner, that he should show his vessel to be seaworthy, and I cannot see the justice of his being paid for the detention of his vessel any more than I can see the reason of reimbursing a railway company for the traffic which is lost while surveying the line to see that it is fit for passenger-carrying traffic.

"One other point, and a not unimportant one, and I have done. In reading the debates in "Hansard" for 1862 I saw from Viscount Cardwell's speech (then Mr. Cardwell) that the Board of Trade inquiries which were provided for and ordered to be instituted in the case of vessels lost were intended to be instituted in all cases.

I do not wonder that the great frequency of wrecks has led to a selection of cases, but I do object in the very strongest terms to the principle of selection which has been adopted by the officer of the Board. You will probably remember that I sought to obtain from you information on this point early in the Session, and was put off with a recommendation to move for a return. As I thought such a return would probably not be issued until the Recess, and felt it very desirable to have immediate and trustworthy information, I instituted inquiries in a direction which I could thoroughly trust, and it is possible that what I have to say may be news even to yourself. You will possibly have been struck, as I was, with the almost invariable result of Board of Trade inquiries into losses at sea, that the captain and officers were found in default. I have ascertained beyond a shadow of doubt that (with the exception of a few notorious cases which occupy the public attention, and which therefore it is unsafe to neglect) no inquiries are instituted by the Board of Trade, except in cases where there is *prima facie* evidence that the loss was owing to bad navigation or the default of the officers, and you yourself know that although over 150 vessels are posted as missing per annum the very first case of inquiry into these cases was held this year.

"You may rely upon the truth of this statement, even if it is denied by the officers in your Department, as I am now fully acquainted with the *modus operandi* from beginning to end of each inquiry, and will, if desired, lay convincing proof before you of the truth of my statement.

"This mode of selection necessarily results in the finding of the Courts usually inculpating the captain or officers, so creating a most erroneous impression on the public mind, and I do not hesitate to express my own firm conviction that the mode of selection has been designedly adopted by the officials in your Department to create and perpetuate this impression. The late Merchant Shipping Bill shows that the official theory is that losses arise from bad seamen, and from them exclusively, as no provision whatever was made in it with regard to the losses arising from bad ships. This is notorious.

"I will return for one moment to the subject of detaining officers. I think no gentleman qualified as I have described need hesitate to accept an appointment on the ground that it is only for one year. My own conviction is strong that the nature of the services to be rendered by them will be such, and have such results, that they may safely calculate upon their being permanently retained in the public service, and in two years' time, or probably less, we shall have a real Mercantile Navy Board, partly representative, with a Marine Minister apart entirely from the Board of Trade.

"You have a great opportunity before you. The Wreck Register is but a month and five days old; at its termination, if the opportunities now in your hands are wisely and vigorously used, you may save many hundreds of men alive and save to the nation millions' worth of property. If you are bold, therefore, as well as prudent, you will earn and receive a nation's gratitude. "I am, dear Sir, your very obedient servant,

"Samuel Plimsoll.

"Victoria-street, Aug. 5."

PRESS QUARRELS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 30th July says:—

The journalistic duel mania has not, as was hoped, subsided. To-day the French Press gives two somewhat animated epistles which have passed between M. Paul de Cassagnac, of the *Pays*, and M. Henri Rochefort. On the 10th of July, Rochefort, who is now at Geneva, addressed the following letter to M. de Cassagnac:—

"After long research, I have at last put my hand on several numbers of the *Pays*. The number of the 17th of November, 1872, contains, under your signature, this phrase with regard to me:—'It was he who urged on the hordes of the Commune only to unmask himself and then to save himself. Here is a man who is a *grand miserable*.' In the number of the 18th of the same month I read this instructive but outrageous paragraph:—'When the brave and energetic Flourens wished to throw upon Paris the hordes who bore the coffin of Victor Noir, you found ready means for disappearing, and it was for you that Victor Noir had himself killed. This article finishes thus:—'If ever you are pardoned you will have on your return a brilliant choice, an immense choice, M. Henri Rochefort, if you are pleased to look for those who seek the honour of killing you like a mad dog, as you are.' The abuse for which I ask satisfaction from you contains at the same time an engagement on your part, from which it is impossible for you to withdraw. Be good enough to start immediately for Geneva with your seconds. Mine await you. You will not invoke legal interference, as you did with regard to M. Clemenceau. I have not been pardoned, pardon being only granted to those who ask it; but I am free. I demand the satisfaction which you declare yourself prepared to grant beforehand, and I beg you, moreover, to prevent your honourable father from warning the Prefect of Police. My two friends Puissant and Bouvier, who will hand this letter to you, will undertake to transmit your answer."

In reply to the above, M. de Cassagnac despatched this characteristic epistle:—

"You are right, Sir. In signing the article of which you remind me, I signed a bill of exchange. It is true that you did not hurry yourself to present it, and that you have let a year and a half elapse before comming to the counter. But I am always accustomed to pay, and even when I have debts, be easy, I pay them at sight in ready money. Only allow me to remind you under what circumstances I addressed the few words to you which seem to have excited you rather late in the day. This fact is of use to prove that the quarrel comes from you, and from you alone, and that I have absolutely nothing to do with it. On the 16th of November 1872, and not on the 7th, as you say, you wrote as follows in a letter published by the *Evenement*, and alluding to myself:—'I am convinced that those who vilify me to-day, now I am between four walls, would be the first to offer me their low excuses if I were ever free.' It was to this presumptuous and pretentious assertion that I answered as you have seen. Well, you are free. You come to find me, and I accept. And if I accept you, while I have refused the *sous-communards* of the *République Française*, it is, in the first place, because I owe them nothing, whereas I am in your debt. You have not been pardoned, it is true, and I might shelter myself behind this quibble; but I do not like playing on words, and one must not show one-self overscrupulous with '*vous autres Republicains*.' If one were to refuse to fight with all those who are condemned to death or to the galleys, one would be left with no adversary before one. In short, you are a great personage, Sir. You have been all that a Republican can be with fortune and protection. You have been successively, and by way of advancement, First Deputy; then member of the Government of the 4th of September; next Convict; and, you see, you are in time for the man who is the most difficult to please. That is why I do not hesitate; and see how good I am to leave you a chance of escaping again, and of re-entering the Bagne! I give you, without discussion, the choice of weapons. If you had been well brought up you would have talked neither of the police nor of my father. The police, I can understand, must pre-occupy an escaped convict like yourself, whose departure was saluted by the report of the cannon which the echo of Brest or Toulon knows well, and which allows you on galla days to wary your yellow suit with the green cap of a galley slave. But why mix up my father in a quarrel which does not concern him? He possesses the inestimable advantage over me of not knowing you, and formerly he did nothing, as you well know, to prevent my lodging a ball in your ribs. And have the good faith to agree that if any one risks a disagreeable intervention in all this, it is not you, who are abroad, beyond all legal reach, but I, who go to seek you in your retreat, become the refuge of all the robbers, of all the assassins, of all the incendiaries of the Commune. But since you have had the condescension to give me advice, permit me, not to be behindhand, to give you two counsels. In the first place, do not put any armour about you. It is a good thing once in a way; it would not be fair a second time. Since I do not care about perpetuating meetings of this kind. I should very much wish that this not over convenient way of wearing a shirt of mail should not save your life again as was once the case with me. Next do not forget your bottle of English smelling salts. Your fainting fits have remained famous, and I should be very sorry to go so far as to unlace your stays to administer perfumes to you. Dame! you are so nervous: see how you press me! Quick! quick! I must arrive by the first train. A little patience, Sir; you will lose nothing by waiting, and I shall always arrive too soon. Moreover, know that danger cannot be swallowed hastily like medicine, and a week more or less will not sensibly augment the 70 weeks which you have employed, not in looking for documents which you had by you, but in fortifying your arm, in the first place, and next your heart, for which I cannot blame you. My seconds are Prince Alexandre de Wagram and Count Maurice d'Herisson, and I require but one concession from you, but I require it imperiously. It is that you delegate two of your friends to meet them here, and not at Geneva. This is more regular, more suitable, and, since I disturb myself, it is the least you can do for me. For, in short, it is the only chance which I have of putting the honourable persons who agree to help me in the presence of others than defaulters, and frankly, it is enough to have one *coquin* in this affair, and you are that one.—Paul de Cassagnac."

Consequent upon the above correspondence, which would scarcely be found in the Complete Letter Writer, MM. Perin and Ordinaire, two Deputies, met Prince Alexandre de Wagram and Count d'Herisson to discuss the terms of the duel. Rochefort's seconds contended that he had not only the choice of weapons, but also, as the insulted party, the right of fixing the distance. The two representatives of the nation, therefore, demanded that the opponents should meet at a distance of five paces; both to fire at the word of command. M. de Cassagnac's seconds observed that this would be simply murder, since when the arms of the combatants were extended the pistols would almost touch. They further required that the time of firing should be optional. Rochefort's seconds said that they failed to see the objections raised by the Prince de Wagram and Count d' Herisson, and added that their principal had, considering the importance of the case, been very particular about the conditions. M. de Cassagnac's seconds then proposed that the duel should be fought at 30 paces, each of the combatants being allowed to advance five steps, the time of firing being optional, and to be continued till one or the other fell. MM. Ordinaire and Perin having declined these conditions, the matter rests there.

THE DILEMMA.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of August 7.)
(*Blackwood's Magazine for August.*)

For poor Yorke, returning to Mustaphabad from his pilgrimage in camp, on learning that Olivia was actually married, the outward circumstances of the time were eminently calculated to foster the desire which possessed him to be miserable. He could not, indeed, but admit feeling a pleasurable sensation on finding a well-thatched roof over his head again, and doors to keep out the dust; but life at Mustaphabad was very dismal, and the prospect of living through the monotony of the long hot season seemed, in his temper of mind utterly dreary. There was nothing to work for, nor work of any sort to be done. Drills were over, and everybody who could get away on any excuse had gone to the hills; some to remain there till October,—others, including Spragge, on sixty days' leave—at the end of which time it might be hoped the first fall of rain would have restored parched nature and somewhat abated the heat. A few minutes passed in the sepoys' lines at daybreak sufficed to dispose of all regimental business, when such of the officers as were present with the regiment assembled to drink tea on the shady side of the mess bungalow, and discuss the extremely small points of interest offered by the local papers, being chiefly tantalising accounts of picnics and cricket matches at the hill stations, till the advancing sun came over the roof and drove them to the shelter of their respective houses. By this time it would be about seven o'clock. Then the doors are closed to keep out the rising, dust-laden wind, and the solitary occupant of his bungalow has to get through the long day as best he can, trying to read books in which he feels no interest, perhaps trying to kill the hours by sleep, till the western wall of the station racquet-court throws enough shade over it to allow of the players assembling there. This, and the plunge in the station bath, which lies handy to the court, and whither the players' servants repair at sunset with their masters' changes of raiment, is the only part of the day worth living for, the evening mess-dinner being an ordeal to be dreaded, for by this time the different members of the mess have completely thrashed out each other's ideas. "Is this life," thought Yorke, riding slowly to the mess through the dusk, one evening after his bath—"is this life to last for ever? Each day so long to spend, so short to look back upon! And this is called a military career! Even study is impossible. I can read no longer for reading's sake—shall I never find any useful work to do?" Nor was his frame of mind made more contented by a letter received that day with the English mail, distributed to the station during the afternoon, which his servant had brought down to the bath house, and which Yorke read as he dressed after his plunge. It was from his only sister, who lived with his mother in the small but favourite cathedral town of Wiltonbury, and, as usual was full of the exciting news which such a residence was calculated to supply; the most important item being the arrival of a new incumbent to a proprietary chapel of the town, whom both mother and daughter had met at a tea-party on the previous evening. "He is such a beautiful preacher," said the fair writer, "and evidently a real Christian, which is more than can be said for all the clergymen of the Close, whose service, as Mr. Morgan says, is so much of the senses and so little from the heart. But he prays that his ministrations here may be blessed for good, in the whole place as well as in his parish. He expressed great interest about you, and hoped your profession would not dispose you to worldly-mindedness, but said that temptations was often a means of grace. Indeed, he told us a most interesting anecdote after tea about a young officer, belonging to the Indian army I think he said, who drank himself to death, leaving a wife and a six children quite penniless, but whose deathbed was beautifully touching—so much repentance, and such perfect trust and thankfulness to fall asleep. And oh! my dearest Arthur, when I think of all the temptations you are exposed to in the dissipations of an Indian cantonment, with its gaiety and elegant mess-rooms and billiard-tables and smoking, I often tremble lest they should be too great a burden for you to bear. But, as Mr. Morgan says, we must put our trust above, and all will be for the best.

"We have had a sad example here, which brought you very forcibly to our minds. Young Johnny Mills, who had such a splendid opening in the County Bank has become dreadfully dissipated; they say he is to be seen standing about the Red Lion at all hours of the night, and then late in coming in to business in the morning, till the manager has threatened to dismiss him if he is late again. Poor Mrs. Mills and the girls are in dreadful trouble about him. As mamma truly says, it seems quite providential now he was not allowed to carry his attentions further. And now, my ever dearest brother, with heartfelt prayers for your happiness in this world and the next, ever your fondly attached sister, "Rebecca Yorke."

"This may be a scene of trial, if not exactly of temptation," thought the young man, with a bitter smile, as he looked round the mess-table after the cloth was removed, and surveyed the company—Major Dumble the commandant in the centre, with his hookah, last relic of a bygone age, and his tumbler of cold brandy and water, the rest with cigars, and the black bottles before them containing such portions of beer as remained over from dinner; Brevet-Major Passey, who was living *en garçon* at the mess, his wife and daughter having gone to the hills; Grumbull, the doctor, doing likewise in the absence of his family in England, with a guest seated by him, a young medical friend, who was passing through Mustaphabad on his way to join his regiment; Captain Braddon puffing his cigar, grim and silent; Braywell, the only other lieutenant present; Ensign Dobson, and little Johnny Raugh, the junior of his grade, who had just been appointed to the regiment, and was greatly impressed with a sense of the fastness of military life as typified by the 76th N.I. The servants had left the room, dimly lighted by oil-wicks in glasses attached to the bare whitewashed walls, and the punkah, pulled by a sleepy man in the veranda, flapped languidly to and fro.

"Well, boys," said Major Dumble, a large, stout man, looking round the table with an amiably stupid expression on his face, "what's the news to-day?"

"Can't expect any news, major," replied Dobson, "in this awful dull place. Dullest station ever was in, I think," added the young man, yawning—"wish the hot weather were over."

"Well, I rather like the hot weather," observed the major, blandly; "there's no drill, for one thing." Here a languid smile possessed the company, all except the visitor, who did not take the joke; and the major recovering himself added, "At least drill in moderation is very well, but I must say I enjoy the long days; plenty of time to one's self, and no interruptions. I like to have time to turn round in."

As Major Dumble was known not to possess a book in his house, save the Bengal Army List and the Military Pay Code, and was not burdened with correspondence of any sort, his day in his bungalow must unquestionably have afforded him ample time wherein to perform that operation. But it was generally understood that the worthy commandant of the 76th distributed his time pretty equally between refreshing naps, discussing bazaar gossip with his servants, and feeding his poultry, the major being a connoisseur in fowls, and supplying his surplus stock in a friendly way to the mess at cost price.

"Oh, it's all very well for you, major," continued Dobson, "who have all the business of the regiment to look after, but I'm blessed if I can get half-an-hour's work a day out of my company. These hot-weather days are disgustingly long; I almost wish sometimes there was a little drill going on, to kill time and give a fellow a little exercise."

"You should play racquets," observed Braddon; "you are sure to go to the bad if you eat three heavy meals a-day and don't take exercise."

"Oh, I can't be bothered with racquets," replied the ensign; "it's too much trouble, and makes one so hot."

"Ah yes, these military gentlemen find all play and no work a little tedious," said Grumbull to his friend; "but we medical officers have to work away just the same all the year round; hot weather or cold, no holiday for us."

"How many men have you got in hospital now, doctor?" asked Braddon.

"It isn't the number of patients that make the work," replied Grumbull; "its the system. One must visit the hospital morning and evening, and all the routine has to be gone through just the same whether the hospital is full or empty; returns to be filled in, and stores to be counted, and all the rest of it. They turn us medical officers into regular clerks," he continued to his friend, "as you will find when you come to have medical charge of a regiment."

"Yes, it is quite like cutting grindstones with razors," said Braddon "you ought to have a secretary, at the least, to keep the medical accounts of the regiment, so that you might give your undivided attention to your five sick patients. That is the number in to-day's return, I think."

"You are very satirical, as usual; replied Grumbull" "but I think when a man has had a scientific education and taken a university degree, he might be trusted to issue an ounce of quinine, or a scrap of lint, without filling up a return in duplicate."

"Ah, I can't go with you there, doctor," broke in the major; "where you have stores, there you must in course have returns,—else how are you to audit? As old Counter, the late auditor-general, a precious long-headed fellow he was too, used always to say, 'Show me a voucher, and then I shall know where I am.' Why, bless me!" continued Dumble, with enthusiasm as reminiscences of his former occupation crowded upon his memory, "when I was in the pay department, I have had as many as five hundred vouchers passing through my office in a week; and never an arrear of any sort, either, everything audited up to within fifteen months of date."

"So you are a university man," said the young guest of the evening to his host, "Edinburgh I suppose?"

"No, Aberdeen."

"Ah, well, no doubt, a university degree is a very nice thing—it gives a stamp to a man, so to speak; but I think now-a-days the rising men in the profession go more to the London hospitals, and come out as M.R.C.S. That is what I did myself. There are so many openings you see for a fellow who makes a name for himself in the hospitals—dresserships and clinical lectureships, and what not. Both Fiston and Thelusson wanted me to stop on in London," added the young man, modestly, "but I was anxious to see something of the world, and to investigate some forms of tropical diseases, so I took an assistant-surgeonship. I am very anxious myself to get some experience of cholera, for example. Where is one likely to meet with it, do you think?"

"You need be under no anxiety on that score, sir," said Braddon; you will find it very accommodating and ready to wait upon you wherever you are.

"By the way," said the young medical man turning to his host, "have you read O'Hara on Cholera? Just out, you know, published by Churchill & Co."

"No I haven't," replied Grumbull, "and what is more, I dont mean to. I dont want O'Hara or anybody else to tell me what cholera is,—me a man who has been twenty years in the country."

"I suppose, then, you go in for the germ theory?"

"No, I don't believe in germs [Dr Grumbull pronounced this word as if it were spelt jurrums], or any newfangled stuff of the sort. Look here, my good sir," he continued, bringing down his hand with a thump on the mess-table, "you have cholera on the plains of Bengal, and you have cholera on the highlands of Thibet, fifteen thousand feet above the sea, haven't you? Well, then, I say, isn't the thing as plain as a pikestaff? It's the variations of temperature that cause cholera, of course, and I don't care what anybody else says."

"The cholera is an awful thing when it breaks out in a European regiment," observed the major, after a pause.

"Have you ever served with a European regiment, sir?" asked the stranger, turning towards him.

"No, sir; and never wish to. The European soldier is a queer customer sometimes, I can tell you. I heard once of a man in the old Diehards; the captain of his company was finding fault with him because his knapsack wasn't straight, and he turned round and bawled out, 'I haven't got eyes in the back of my head, have I?' Now, no sepoy would have answered his officer like that."

"Ah, and do you remember that story of Poynings and the European gunner at the siege of Bhurtpore?" said Major Passey, a small weatherbeaten old fellow, with a red face and white hair, who had remained silent up to this point.

"Ah, what a fine man Poynings was!" continued the commandant. "He exchanged out of the 19th Lancers when they went home in 1832, into the 23d Dragoons."

"No, the 22nd Dragoons," said Passey, in correction; "the 23rd went home in '38."

"Ay, so it was. Poynings was commanding the 22nd at Cawnpore, when we were there in 1834. He would sit at mess over the bottle till gunfire the next morning, and then his charger would be brought to the door and he would ride off to parade as steady and fresh as if he had been in bed all night. He was a man of very good family, too, was Poynings; he had a cousin, an Irish peer. Ah, those were fine times! wheat was down then to forty seers, and you might keep a horse for five rupees a month. The 22nd lost a hundred men from cholera that very year."

"Ah, what a splendid corps the 22nd was!" observed Passey, after a pause, by way of keeping up the conversation.

"It was indeed," said the major. "Cawnpore was a fine station in those days for a young fellow to learn his duty at; brigade parades and grand guard-mounting regularly once a month, all through the cold weather. Old General Mudge was commanding the division. He died in 1836. It was thought he would have got into Council if he had lived."

"Wasn't it Mudge who had the row with Poynings, because he inspected the 22nd in his carriage?" asked Passey.

"Yes, to be sure, so it was. Mudge couldn't ride, you know; he had been in the stud department for a great many years; but he spoke the language like a native. Only fancy, he was a regimental field officer when Lord Lake was commander-in-chief."

"There's a fine picture of Lord Lake at Government House in Calcutta," observed Passey.

"Ay, and of Warren Hastings too," continued the major. "When I entered the service, the colonel of my battalion (we were the second battalion of the 38th then) had known Warren Hastings. He remembers seeing him arrive at Calcutta from up-country, and get out of his palanquin, with silk stockings on, and buckles on his shoes. Only think, silk stockings and buckles in a palanquin! Dear me! what changes one sees in dress, to be sure!" continued Dumble, philosophically. "How do you like the new tunic, Passey?"

"Have there been many changes in the uniform of the army since you entered the service, major?" asked young Raugh, to whom the subject of dress was one at present of leading interest, and to whom it had been a blow and disappointment, on joining the regiment a few weeks before, to find that the officers had already taken to white jackets, and that there would be no opportunity of airing his brand new scarlet coatee till the next cold season.

"Changes! I believe you," replied his commanding officer. "Why, when I went to wait on the Marquis of Hastings on first arrival, with a letter of introduction—it was from Hambrowe & Co., the great wine merchants—they supplied his Lordship; my father used to get his wine from them too, and very good wine it was,—well, when I waited on Lord Hastings, he was sitting at his desk in full uniform, with his cocked hat on the table before him—and that in the middle of the hot weather too!"

"Ay, said Passey, in support of this statement, 'I can remember, too, when I came out—that was in Lord Amherst's time—the adjutant general used to sit in his office in uniform all day."

"Oh yes! Lord Amherst, he was a good governor-general enough," said Dumbie, a little testily, as if impatient at this interruption to the logical sequence of his thoughts; "but he wasn't nearly so fine-looking a man as Lord Hastings. Lord Hastings was commander-in-chief as well as governor-general, and commanded in the Mahratta campaigns. Then there was Lady Hastings too. She was a countess in her own right."

"Talking of campaigns," broke in Braywell, whose comparative youth had prevented him from taking a share in these interesting reminiscences, and who had been maintaining his enforced silence with visible impatience,—"talking of campaigns—it is just a year since we finish the Sontalia campaign." "Was your regiment in the Sontalia campaign, sir?" asked the young surgeon.

"No, not the regiment," replied Braywell; "I was there on the staff—baggage-master to the right column and precious little I have got for it either. Here I am back again on regimental duty; might just as well have never gone down there. Yes; this was the very day of the battle of Deoghur, and a very hot affair it was."

"Must have been," observed Braddon," "with the hot winds blowing."

"You're such a fellow for chaff, Braddon," remonstrated Braywell; "you know what I mean perfectly well. I was on the right of the line, with the brigadier; there was a detachment of the 84th N.I. there, and things were looking awkward. The jungle was so thick you couldn't see twenty yards ahead of you, and the arrows and spears were coming in like paint. I never saw anything like it. Our fellows were at it for about four hours, and must have fired full fifty rounds or more before the enemy gave way. They were there in swarms, but not a man showing himself, they crafty villains—most determined fellows—and their arrows coming in like paint——"

"Was anybody in the gallant detachment killed of wounded?" asked Braddon.

"Their arrows coming in like paint———,continued Braywell, too intent on the pleasure of securing a new listener to heed interruption.

"Oh, confound it! I can't stand this," said Braddon in a low voice to Yorke—"we have had this fifty times before; come along and have a cigar outside." So saying, he rose from the mess-table, and Yorke followed, leaving the two veterans dozing over their brandy and water—young Raugh sitting opposite to Braywell, with wide-open eyes, listening with unabated attention to the oft-told tale of the battle of Deoghur, while the young assistant-surgeon, leaning back in his chair, and running his hand through his fine head of hair, was also attending with as much interest as could reasonably be excepted from a scientific mind occupied for the moment with mere military topics.

(*To be continued.*)

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Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
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Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
AGENTS:—
Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller. Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.........."Spectator" Office.
Bombay..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta..........Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London..........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.........."Observer" Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hote

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.
THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS
"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.
The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
LONDON.
REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, FINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.
Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
ELLWOOD'S HATS AND HELMETS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.
FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.
S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.
MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhoper at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon and side sweep Buggies.
IMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHAR A BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.
DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

F R A U D
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
PERFUMERY,
celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following
EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA, 1872. VIENNA, 1873.
ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, and all other odours of the finest quality only.
ATKINSONS' FLORIDA WATER,
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.
ATKINSONS' QUININE HAIR LOTION,
a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.
ATKINSONS'
ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER,
a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.
ATKINSONS' QUININE TOOTH POWDER,
VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL, GLYCERINE CREAM and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond Street, London, W.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

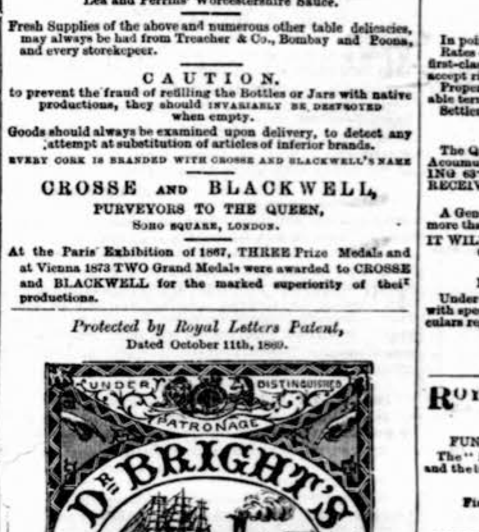
NOTICES.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.
—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.
Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.
Crawford Market.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.
The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns. Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION
Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.
Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies, may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.
CAUTION.
to prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(*OZONIC OXYGEN*)
THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.
It is agreeable to the plate, and innocent in its action. while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration	Trembling of the hands and limbs
Liver Complaints	Impaired Nutrition
Palpitation of the Heart	Mental and Physical Depression
Dizziness	
Noises in the Head and Ears	Consumption (in its first stages only)
Loss of Energy and Appetite	
Hypochondria	Timidity
Female Complaints	Eruptions of the Skin
General Debility	Impaired Sight and Memory
Indigestion	Nervous Fancies
Flatulence	Impoverished Blood
Incapacity for Study or business	Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Sick Headache	
Lassitude	
Shortness of Breadth	Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated anxious, cadaver us, and semi vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.
The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant. and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.
The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.
Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
IS SOLD ONLY
IN CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for Use. in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.
☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.
D. S. KEMP Co.

THE arrival of FIRST PARCEL of PHOSPHODYNE will be duly announced.
D. S. KEMP & Co.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,
Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
PATTERNS FREE.
LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.
TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance. drawn for at 60 days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD LONDON.

INSURANCES.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.
The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67,
UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,
FOR
NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.
LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE,
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.
No charge for Medical Examination. The Medical Fee is now paid by the Company on all Assurances; the charge which the Company used to make on Assurances under Rs. 5,000 is abolished.
The Bombay business of this Company is now under the direction of the Calcutta Board but investments of all net premiums and interest as prescribed by the Trust Deed are made by the Official Trustee of Bombay to credit of the Bombay Life Fund as heretofore, and Mr. Loudon's receipts are filed in the office for inspection of Policy-holders. Claims under Policies will still be paid at Bombay.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.
POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.
TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND AND LEE-WARNER.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M. D.
PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO
J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.
Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300.
CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.
IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852..........£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,690
Do. 1872..........£516,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, cool also on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 12	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,847 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,533 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The, New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
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